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Nixon Backs Agnew's Refusal to Resign, Calls Charges 'Serious and Not Frivolous'

East German Shift To 'Troika' Regime

By John M. Goshko
BONN, Oct. 3 (UPI)—East Germany realigned its leadership today by electing Premier Willi Stoph as chairman of the Council of State and promoting Horst Sindermann, formerly one of Mr. Stoph's rivals, to the premier's post.
The 56-year-old Mr. Stoph's switch to the Council of State post has been viewed since the death of Walter Ulbricht on Aug. 1, makes up group in East Germany's head of state. Mr. Sindermann, 58, will now handle the governmental apparatus.
These changes, which had been expected by observers of East German affairs for some time, appeared to signal a move toward a new leadership on the model of East Germany's patron state, the Soviet Union.
Under the new arrangement, Mr. Stoph and Mr. Sindermann will handle the top functions of government with Erich Honecker, 61, who has been in power since 1959, as first secretary of the Communist party—the country's most powerful position.
A gradual transition is gradual.

Wilson Rules Out Any Alliance Of Laborites With Liberals

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—In emphatic terms, opposition leader Harold Wilson today ruled out an electoral alliance or understanding of any kind with Britain's resurgent Liberal party or any other political group.
"To raise of applause at the Labor party's 73rd annual conference in this north of England resort," he heaped scorn on the Liberal voting record and said this pledge:
"As long as I am leader of this party there will be no electoral pact, no political alliance, no understanding, no deal, no arrangement, no fix. Neither will there be any secret deal or secret discussions."
Forward Boldly
"Whatever the result of the election expected next year or early in 1975, Labor will go forward boldly on its own policy."
Mr. Wilson's second major speech at the five-day conference.

Fishing Inside 50-Mile Limit British Frigates Quit Waters Off Iceland, Trawlers Remain

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Britain's warships steamed out of the disputed waters off Iceland today in a move aimed at opening new negotiations in the so-called cod war.
A Defense Ministry spokesman said the three frigates, two tugboats and a supporting tanker were withdrawing from the 50-mile zone by 4 p.m. (1500 GMT), as proposed by Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday. There were no incidents during the withdrawal, the spokesman said.
In Reykjavik, Iceland, the Icelandic Coast Guard confirmed the departure of the warships, and said that two groups of British trawlers remained within the 50-mile limit and continued fishing.
Tugboats had been in the zone since January, and frigates were sent later, to protect the British trawlers fishing for cod. Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles on Sept. 1, 1972.
An Assumption
The British withdrawal was ordered on the assumption that Icelandic gunboats would not harass the trawlers left behind at the fishing grounds, a government spokesman said.

House Unit Votes Trade Bill, 20-5

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved the Nixon administration's trade bill, 20-5, today and sent it to the House for action expected this month.
One last problem with the bill was worked out in the committee meeting today. The panel agreed to a compromise proposal to give President Nixon authority to take restrictive actions against countries placing unfair trade barriers against U.S. goods.

He Expects Trip Decision In Months Nixon Also Reports Travel by Kissinger

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Nixon said today that he will make a decision on his trip to Europe "in the next three or four months—it can be sooner but not much later."
Mr. Nixon also told a news conference that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will visit Beijing Oct. 28-29 and will visit Japan on the same trip at a time still to be announced.
Mr. Nixon said his planned trip to Western Europe depends on progress made in discussions on the declarations of principles to govern the future of U.S. political, military and economic relations with the European allies and Japan.
Mr. Nixon said that there would be three declarations—one with the 15 members of the Atlantic Alliance, one with the nine members of the European Economic Community and one which would serve as a general declaration.
Japan will be asked to join in the general declaration, he said.
Mr. Nixon added, responding to a question, that the European allies understand the U.S. administration's desire to bring Japan in some way into the picture.
"Matters Before Congress"
Of the trip, he said, "I cannot take a trip to Europe or any place else at a time when there are matters before the Congress of very great significance."
Noting that he had discussed Atlantic Alliance negotiations during the past two days with Francois-Xavier Ortoli, head of the Common Market's executive body, Mr. Nixon said:
"Progress is going on. Incidentally, well ahead of schedule according to Dr. Kissinger. As soon as those preliminary negotiations are completed and as soon as it is clear on both sides of the Atlantic that this will be a trip not for protocol purposes, but one that will have real substance in it, then we will work out a date... I would say I am thinking in terms of the next three or four months, but it might be sooner than that; probably not much later."
The United States has been taking the initiative in trying to work out a refurbished Atlantic Charter with West European governments to reflect political and economic changes since the cold war period following World War II.
"My Responsibilities"
As for Japan, the President noted he had agreed to visit that country by the end of next year. He said he was prepared to make the trip when the diplomatic time was ripe and "at a time which is consistent with my responsibilities on the domestic front."
Of the matter of working Japan into a declaration of principles between the United States and its allies, Mr. Nixon said there was difficulty in drawing a single plan to include that country with the European Alliance.
"So what we are presently thinking of," he said, "is three declarations, one for the Atlantic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Shultz Asserts in Moscow '73 U.S.-Soviet Trade May Reach \$1.5 Billion

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (NYT)—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today that U.S. American trade could reach about \$1.5 billion this year, probably enough to make the United States Moscow's largest Western trading partner for the first time.
But Mr. Shultz gave indications that the Soviet leadership had offered no new gestures on the emigration issue. The U.S. Congress is not disposed toward granting Moscow favorable tariff treatment, as the Nixon administration wants, without some sign that the Soviet Union is ending its restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews and others.
The Treasury secretary, who was winding up three days of meetings with Soviet leaders, reported some progress in persuading Soviet authorities to provide more information affecting deals with American firms, but he left the impression that Washington still wants more basic information while it considers the multibillion-dollar credits sought by Moscow for enormous, long-term natural gas projects in Siberia.
Mr. Shultz made his comments at a news conference shortly after Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent formally opened a large new commercial office of the U.S. Embassy, on the first floor of a modern office building near the embassy on the Advo Ring Road.
As he snipped the ribbon to open the new office, Mr. Dent said it symbolized "removal of barriers to trade and are so dedicated," an allusion to the administration's pledge to end high discriminatory tariffs on Soviet imports into the United States.
But Mr. Shultz later offered little hope for breaking the deadlock in Congress, where the House Ways and Means Committee recently voted to block tariff concessions unless Moscow permits completely free emigration for Jews and others.
The Treasury secretary said he had explained the sentiment in Congress on the emigration issue to Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, although he had not brought up the hard-core list of Jewish applicants originally given to Soviet officials last spring by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Recently some of those have received visas but the large majority remain here.
When asked if he had heard (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3),



President Nixon speaking to newsmen at White House.

On Closing Transit Facility Nixon in Plea to Kreisky To Reconsider His Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—President Nixon said today he hoped Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky would reconsider his decision to close a transit facility used in Austria by Russian Jews emigrating to Israel.
Mr. Nixon, speaking at a press conference, said he hoped the Austrian chancellor would reconsider this decision for humanitarian and geo-political reasons of the highest order.
The President added that in expressing his views, he was not going to try to dictate to Chancellor Kreisky.
The President—who referred to Mr. Kreisky as "prime minister"—said that Austria, which he visited last year on his way to the Moscow summit, was in a very difficult position because it was a small country and weak militarily.
Everyone knew, Mr. Nixon said, that Mr. Kreisky—who is of Jewish extraction—was not anti-Semitic. He praised Austria for its humanitarian role in world affairs, saying he recalled that at the time of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 it received thousands of refugees.
That was the Austrian principle and custom, Mr. Nixon said, and he hoped the chancellor would reconsider his decision to close the facility which, in the past, had processed thousands of Russian Jews on their way to Israel.
The President said the fundamental reason to keep the facility open was that "We simply cannot have governments, small or large, give in to international blackmail by terrorist groups."
Another reason Mr. Nixon gave was the concern he felt for the emigres, who must have a place to go.

Kreisky Firm on Closing It UN Says It Has No Authority To Run Jews' Transit Camp

From Wire Dispatches
VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today he personally proposed closing Schoenau Castle Jewish transit camp after two Arab guerrillas threatened to kill four hostages at Vienna Airport last weekend.
"It was my initiative within the government," Mr. Kreisky said, "I had thought of closing the camp weeks ago."
The decision was taken "because people there are in extreme danger," he said.
"I will not cancel my government's decision, no matter who demands it, from the President of the United States on down," Mr. Kreisky told a delegation of Jews tonight. "I'd rather resign than go back on my government's decision."
Mr. Kreisky made the comment moments after news reached Vienna that President Nixon had told a Washington news conference that he hoped Mr. Kreisky would reconsider his decision.
Alternative Rejected
An alternative suggested by Mr. Kreisky has been rejected, a spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today in Vienna.
Austria had asked the UN high commissioner for refugees, whose headquarters are in Geneva, to administer the operations at Schoenau Castle, now leased to the Jewish Agency as a transit station for Jews emigrating from Russia to Israel.
The spokesman said Mr. Waldheim, himself an Austrian, had held repeated consultations with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN high commissioner for refugees, and decided the UN refugee division had no authority to administer the Schoenau operation.
At the United Nations, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today Austria's decision to close Schoenau had a "terrifying meaning."
"What is the future of a world in which two pirates and criminals (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Supports Petersen, Urges Fair Press

By Lou Cannon
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that he regarded Vice-President Agnew's decision not to resign if indicted as "an altogether proper one" but added that the charges against Mr. Agnew were "serious and not frivolous."
While insisting at a press conference, that he "respected" Mr. Agnew's intention not to quit, Mr. Nixon declined to endorse the Vice-President's criticism of Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen. Mr. Agnew charged in Los Angeles Saturday that Mr. Petersen was a source of "malicious and outrageous" news leaks that had prejudiced his chances of receiving a fair trial on allegations that he violated felony, bribery, conspiracy and extortion statutes when he was governor of Maryland.
The judge handling the grand jury in Baltimore that is investigating the charge against Mr. Agnew warned the jurors today not to be influenced by the news media which, he said, "frequently overlook the rights of others."
The Vice-President said that the Justice Department was trying to get him as "a trophy" so

Segretti Tells Senate Unit of 'Dirty Tricks'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Donald H. Segretti testified to the Senate Watergate committee today that he engineered 1972 campaign sabotage against Democratic presidential candidates in half a dozen states on orders from a White House aide.
He said that he was in constant communication about his sabotage operations with Dwight L. Chapin, who was President Nixon's personal appointments secretary, but that "I have no knowledge that Mr. Nixon knew anything that I did."
Segretti said that the entire sabotage operation employed 11 persons and "had the weight of a feather" in the outcome of the presidential campaign.
Three anonymous telephone bomb threats caused the committee to abruptly end its morning session today but no explosives were found. Squads of police, aided by specially trained dogs, searched the Senate Caucus Room for an hour and 45 minutes after the room had been vacated. The 11:30 a.m. deadline given in the phone calls passed without incident and the hearing resumed.
Tells of Tricks
Segretti told the committee that his tricks included forged campaign literature, false press releases, phony newspaper advertisements, stink bombs, pickets and undercover agents who impersonated newsmen.
He said he was hired by White House aides, paid by President Nixon's personal attorney and cautioned to use false names and to hide his links to President Nixon's re-election campaign.
Segretti said he now believes that what he did "has no place in the American political system." He particularly apologized for what he called a scurrilous letter sent during the Florida primary election, falsely accusing Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., of sexual impropriety.
Segretti said, however, that he believes his actions have been blown out of proportion by the news media, and he said some newsmen have made his life (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bars Foreign Intervention Chile Junta Court-Martials Red Party Chief for Treason

From Wire Dispatches
SANTIAGO, Oct. 3.—Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the outlawed Chilean Communist party, is being tried by a military tribunal for treason and subversion, Chile's military government announced today.
Under the military penal code, he could be executed by firing squad if convicted.
Mr. Corvalan, 57, also faces charges of illegal possession of arms and embezzlement from state enterprises.
The Communist party was a pillar of the coalition government headed by President Salvador Allende, who died during the military coup last month.
In Britain, Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson today pressed for urgent British intervention to save Mr. Corvalan's life.
Mr. Wilson, in Blackpool to attend the Labor party's annual conference, telephoned the office of Prime Minister Edward Heath (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Denies Split, But Is Unclear on Détente

Scheel Speech Leaves Bonn Policy Vague

BONN, Oct. 3 (WP).—The controversy about Chancellor Willy Brandt's détente policy toward Eastern Europe continued today, with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel taking his turn at trying to explain away an apparent split within Mr. Brandt's coalition government.

Mr. Scheel is leader of the Free Democrats, the coalition partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

In a lengthy parliamentary address, he repeated the contention made by Mr. Brandt yesterday that there was no disagreement between the two parties over how to deal with the Communist bloc.

Prompting his speech was the controversy started last week after Herbert Wehner, parliament-

ry leader of the Social Democrats, gave an interview in Moscow. In it, Mr. Wehner disagreed sharply and publicly with a policy decision that was known to have been urged on Mr. Brandt by Mr. Scheel.

At issue was the government's decision to delay further moves toward improved relations with Eastern Europe until the Communist regimes recognize Bonn's right to represent the consular interests of West Berlin government and business institutions.

As a result, Mr. Brandt indefinitely postponed a visit to Prague for the signing of the long-awaited West German-Czechoslovak treaty of reconciliation, and moves to normalize Bonn's relations with Hungary

and Bulgaria have also been stalled.

In his interview, Mr. Wehner criticized Bonn's tactics as an overly "hard-line" approach. Since then, the opposition Christian Democrats have had the government on the defensive by charging that Mr. Wehner's remarks had laid bare a deep split within the government.

This was denied by Mr. Scheel, who declared that his party and the Social Democrats are in full agreement on the need both to Berlin and to advance Mr. Brandt's pursuit of better relations with the Communist bloc.

But, when he came to the crux of the alleged dispute—namely what tactics the government plans to use in achieving these goals—Mr. Scheel followed the lead set by Mr. Brandt yesterday and resorted to language that could be interpreted in a number of ways.

At no point did he spell out whether Bonn will continue to insist on recognition of its claim to represent West Berlin institutions. West Germany has asserted this right under the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement, but the Communist countries have so far refused to go beyond the exact wording of the agreement which gives Bonn consular rights over West Berlin residents.

Instead, Mr. Scheel talked all around the point, saying that the dispute involved "not a question of status but a question of practical reason." Assuring the parliament that his talks with Communist foreign ministers at the United Nations in New York had left him hopeful of "practical compromises," he warned that further controversy of the sort now in Bonn could only make the situation worse.

Mr. Scheel also characterized the Czechoslovak treaty as "ripe for signing" and promised to renew the negotiations with Prague "with intensity." But he gave no indication of whether he had reversed his previous tough position on the Berlin consular question and around to Mr. Wehner's view that Bonn was jeopardizing Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik with this stance.



IN VIENNA—A Jewish boy and his grandmother, emigrants from the Soviet Union, in a railway station in Vienna yesterday, awaiting a bus to take them to a transit camp. They were in a group that arrived despite the impending closure of the camp.

Kreisky Is Firm on Pledge to Close Center

UN Rejects Bid on Jews' Transit Camp

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zals can bring a proud nation to acceptance of their terms?" he asked. "What are the implications of transactions and engagements between civilized governments and violent extremists?"

At The Hague, the Netherlands today denied it offered to replace Austria as a transit stop for Israeli-bound Soviet Jews.

"We just do not know who brought the idea into the world that Holland made an offer," a spokesman for Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said. "It must have been a misinterpretation of what was said by the Dutch or Mrs. Meir."

Israeli Premier Golda Meir, on arrival in Tel Aviv last night, said she spoke at yesterday's Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg with Dutch officials about the possibility of the Netherlands replacing Austria. Before returning home from Strasbourg yesterday, Mrs. Meir went to Vienna and held talks with Mr. Kreisky.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We have definite information that Mrs. Meir never received a Dutch offer."

In Jerusalem, the Israeli government called on the Austrian government to continue to give "free and unlimited passage" to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel.

A government statement said Austria's decision to close the transit center "constitutes a serious impairment of the foundations of morality and international law and is liable to encourage additional acts of violence."

Mr. Kreisky pledged to close the camp as part of a deal with the Arab guerrillas, who released three Soviet Jews and an Austrian hostage they had held for 15 hours. The guerrillas were then allowed to fly to Libya.

Meanwhile, Schoenau transit

camp continued to process emigrants to Israel today as Austrian officials pondered "technical problems" involved in the decision to close the institution.

There was no official word on the closing date, but informed sources said the Austrian government is unlikely to implement the decision until at least temporary alternative arrangements have been made for the emigrants.

About 100 Soviet Jews arrived today for their temporary stay at Schoenau.

Protest in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Fifteen youths from the Jewish Defense League forcibly entered the Austrian Consulate yesterday, then left peacefully after a two-hour sit-in. No one was arrested or injured.

The youths said they were protesting the planned closing of the transit camp.

Cairo Backing of Raid Shows Fears of Soviet-Israel Flow

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (NYT).—The Arab commando raid that impelled the Austrian government to announce a suspension of special transit arrangements for groups of Soviet Jews going to Israel has won the official approval of the Egyptian government.

Egypt had previously voiced disapproval of such commando attacks as airline hijackings, for instance. But in this case the issue of emigration to Israel from the Soviet Union is involved, and so Cairo is making a basic distinction between the kidnapping of four hostages from a Moscow-to-Vienna train last Friday and all previous commando attacks in foreign countries.

The Egyptian press, after initial silence, is now hailing the commando operation and praising Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria for deciding to close the special transit facilities in exchange for the lives of the four hostages.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat sent a personal envoy, Minister of Tourism Ismail Fahmy, to Vienna today with a message of thanks to the Austrian leader.

For many Arabs the issue of immigration to Israel is linked with the question of secure borders and with Israel's refusal to withdraw to the lines that prevailed before the 1967 war.

"If they want to turn Tel Aviv into a Manhattan of skyscrapers to accommodate their new immigrants, that's their business," an Egyptian lawyer said, "but since they are setting up Israeli settlements in occupied Egyptian and Jordanian territory, their immigration has become our problem." Many Arabs regard Israel's refusal to withdraw to the 1967 lines as proof that Israel is an "expansionist state."

Guerrilla Threat

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Palestinian guerrilla group which staged the train attack in Austria last week claimed today it has a "highly equipped network" of underground cells ready to strike anywhere in Europe.

An unidentified leader of the "Eagles of the Palestine Revolution" was also quoted by the Beirut magazine *As Sayra* as claiming that the train attack was the first "computerized" operation staged by Palestinian guerrillas.

He said the guerrillas were all highly educated, "combining political knowledge with technical know-how. And I won't be divulging a secret in disclosing that a computer has been used to plan the Vienna operation."

As Sayra said, it withheld the name of the guerrilla leader at his own request. It did not say where the interview took place but quoted him as denying that his group has its headquarters in Lebanon.

They are William Christian, 28, and John Wesley Griffin, 28, both suspects in the killings in Washington last winter. The two were also sought for the armed robbery of a Philadelphia bank in August.

Calls Charges 'Serious, Not Fritolous'

Nixon Backs Agnew Decision Not to Quit Office If Indicted

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Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Nixon said.

The President drew a distinction between the vice-presidency and members of the White House staff on the propriety of remaining in office pending a trial. Mr. Nixon has said that any cabinet member or staff member would be suspended if indicted.

"However, the Vice-President, like the President, is elected by all the people," Mr. Nixon said. "He holds that office in his own right and the decision as to whether he should resign or not is for him to make. He has indicated that he will not resign if indicted, and, therefore, that decision on his part should be respected."

Mr. Nixon urged all Americans to give Mr. Agnew "that presumption of innocence as I certainly do." He said he had never asked for Mr. Agnew's resignation, did not have a contingency list for a vice-presidential replacement and had been assured by Mr. Agnew of his innocence in three private meetings.

But the President did not attempt to minimize the charges. Responding to a question about whether there was substance to Mr. Agnew's charge "that it is a frivolous investigation," Mr. Nixon said:

"As far as the charges are concerned, they are serious and not frivolous. The Vice-President's complaint, as you know, is that the leaks that have come out on this particular matter have convicted him in advance and it is that particular point that concerns him and concerns me as well."

The Baltimore grand jury investigating Mr. Agnew was warned by a judge today to disregard news stories involving the inquiry because they "frequently are wholly or partially inaccurate."

U.S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman, specially assigned to handle the probe, admonished the jury to an extraordinary public hearing after meeting for an hour and a half with lawyers for Mr. Agnew and the Justice Department.

He lectured jurors for 15 minutes on their responsibilities in investigating crimes against the United States no matter who is involved, cautioned them to keep their work secret even after it was completed, and directed them to disregard personal political views in the interest of justice.

Mr. Hoffman, a Virginia judge brought into the case after all nine federal judges in Maryland disqualified themselves because of friendship with Mr. Agnew, said news reports "are integral and necessary parts of our lives" who sometimes strayed from the truth.

Mr. Agnew has denounced news leaks about the investigation, blaming Justice Department sources, and has labeled "damned lies" published allegations that he conspired to extort bribes from contractors, sometimes in the guise of political campaign contributions.

Reporters Phoned

A lawyer for Mr. Agnew called reporters for at least two news organizations yesterday and asked them to identify the sources of news accounts about the investigation.

The calls were made by Jay E. Topkis, a New York lawyer, to Fred Graham, a Washington correspondent for the CBS television network, and Richard Cohen, a reporter for The Washington Post. Mr. Topkis was also believed to have called Ben A. Franklin of The New York Times, although Times executives refused to confirm this.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Cohen both said they refused to identify news sources for Mr. Topkis. Judge Hoffman took judicial note of leaked news stories and

told the jurors—13 members of the 22-member panel were present—not to be "improperly influenced" by them. He said to be advised if they felt it were.

"In the present-day grab-priority in getting news the news media frequently overlook the rights of others, especially where criminal cases are involved," Judge Hoffman said.

"We are rapidly approaching the day when the perpetual conflict between the news media operating as they do under freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the judicial system charged with protecting the rights of persons under investigation for criminal acts must be resolved."

The judge then ordered jurors to resume their deliberations, and they were escorted back to their sequestered quarters on the fifth floor of the house by U. S. marshals.

The Vice-President reportedly had requested a meeting with Judge Hoffman an effort to try to find sources of leaks.

Mr. Topkis refused to cor the report, replying, "Why would I do that? U.S. Attorney George Bell also demands comment. So did his three assistants handling the investigation."

One witness heard the only witness known to have heard today—the jury also met tomorrow—was William Muth, a 63-year-old former for Mr. Agnew and a former timore city councilman. Muth declined to answer questions a week ago when he appeared before the grand jury the first day of the probe.

"No questions I answer against Mr. Agnew," Mr. Muth told newsmen today before the panel. "They have to beat it out of me."

Mr. Muth was granted immunity from prosecution ordered to testify or go in for contempt. "I don't know anything about the whole Mr. Muth said."

Mr. Agnew's lawyers moved to halt the grand investigation on grounds of prosecutive discretion. Judge Vice-President or to try any criminal court.

Nixon Expects Trip Decision In Few Months

(Continued from Page 1)

Alliance, one for the European Economic Community and a more general declaration which the Japanese might be willing to adhere to.

Despite pressing domestic issues, the President said, essential that we breathe life and new purpose into the American Alliance and into the free community, which include pan."

No Support

On the domestic front Nixon said in response to a question that he was neither for nor opposing any particular proposal for a new alliance. He acknowledged that he several months ago that Perry should not be a candidate but added: his comments were based on a sincere misunderstanding over Sen. Cy's stance on Elliot Richardson nomination to be attorney general.

Mr. Nixon said "Sen. other senators, governors, governors, House members" the mayor of Indianapolis have the "right to seek the presidency if they wish, but I will make no decision regard to supporting or opposing any of these candidates they have been tried in the of battle."

He said experience shows some seemingly strong candidates cannot hit big-league pitch.

Segretti Tells Of 'Tricks'

(Continued from Page 1)

miserable in pursuing the story of his political sabotage.

He said he hired agents to disrupt Democratic campaigns in Florida, California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and elsewhere.

He said he personally visited 12 states during the Democratic primaries, but employed tricksters in only about half a dozen.

Segretti, a 32-year-old California lawyer, has pleaded guilty to three federal misdemeanor counts arising from his Florida operations.

He said he was recruited for his work by Mr. Chapin and Gordon Strachan, who was a political assistant to former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman.

Segretti denied responsibility for some things. He said he did not write, and did not know who wrote, the celebrated "Canuck" letter in which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, was accused of sharing the French-Canadian minority in New Hampshire.

"He also denied a report that he ran a 'spy school,' and another that he had been prepared for a grand jury appearance with copies of FBI reports."

Segretti said the source of those reports was a former college associate, whom he identified as Larry Young. Segretti said he believes Mr. Young is a liberal Democrat who was playing politics with the information he gave to newsmen.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	18-25	Cloudy	
ALASKA	15-20	Cloudy	
ARIZONA	24-30	Clear	
ARKANSAS	24-30	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	21-29	Fair	
COLORADO	18-25	Cloudy	
CONNECTICUT	18-25	Cloudy	
DELAWARE	18-25	Cloudy	
FLORIDA	21-29	Fair	
GEORGIA	21-29	Fair	
ILLINOIS	18-25	Cloudy	
INDIANA	18-25	Cloudy	
IOWA	18-25	Cloudy	
KANSAS	18-25	Cloudy	
KENTUCKY	18-25	Cloudy	
LOUISIANA	18-25	Cloudy	
MAINE	18-25	Cloudy	
MARYLAND	18-25	Cloudy	
MASSACHUSETTS	18-25	Cloudy	
MICHIGAN	18-25	Cloudy	
MINNESOTA	18-25	Cloudy	
MISSISSIPPI	18-25	Cloudy	
MISSOURI	18-25	Cloudy	
MONTANA	18-25	Cloudy	
NEBRASKA	18-25	Cloudy	
NEVADA	18-25	Cloudy	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18-25	Cloudy	
NEW JERSEY	18-25	Cloudy	
NEW MEXICO	18-25	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	18-25	Cloudy	
NORTH CAROLINA	18-25	Cloudy	
NORTH DAKOTA	18-25	Cloudy	
OHIO	18-25	Cloudy	
OKLAHOMA	18-25	Cloudy	
OREGON	18-25	Cloudy	
PENNSYLVANIA	18-25	Cloudy	
RHODE ISLAND	18-25	Cloudy	
SOUTH CAROLINA	18-25	Cloudy	
SOUTH DAKOTA	18-25	Cloudy	
TENNESSEE	18-25	Cloudy	
TEXAS	18-25	Cloudy	
UTAH	18-25	Cloudy	
VIRGINIA	18-25	Cloudy	
WASHINGTON	18-25	Cloudy	
WEST VIRGINIA	18-25	Cloudy	
WISCONSIN	18-25	Cloudy	
WYOMING	18-25	Cloudy	

H. Stern
—beautiful,
beautiful
gems from
Brazil.

Aquamarines, tourmalines,
amethysts, topazes—superbly set,
priced as in Rio. Around-the-
world guarantee.

PARIS
Hotels Inter-Continental,
Meridien, Grand Hotel
LUXURY
Hotels Ritz and Sheraton
HOTELS
Hotels Juppier and Alvor
HOTELS
Hotels Palacio Madeira, Sheraton
HOTELS
Hotels Inter-Continental
and Hilton
HOTELS
Hotel Hilton
HOTELS
International Airport, Hotel Inter-
Continental and Airport Hotel
HOTELS
Hotel Hilton and
Lod International Airport
HOTELS
Hotels Inter-Continental
and Diplomat
HOTELS
Hot Major Cities in South America
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Tanaka Begins Visit to Germany

DUSSELDORF, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka arrived in West Germany today from Britain on the third leg of his European tour and conferred with industrialists representing the Ruhr.

West German government sources said the emphasis of Mr. Tanaka's business in West Germany would be trade, economics, world currency matters and Japan's search for a special relationship with the Common Market and the United States.

Shultz Sees Trade Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

anything here to make him more optimistic about congressional approval of tariff concessions, he left the impression that he found Moscow standing firm.

"I think the question of congressional action is something basically we have to face at home," he said. He praised the Soviet approach, citing the rise of Jewish emigration to 31,600 last year and the suspension of heavy emigration taxes on educated Jews as positive moves.

And forecasting that the trade bill would not come to a final vote before February or next spring, he reaffirmed the administration's pledge to work for passage of most-favored-nation treatment for Moscow. "I think that the logic of the situation is on our side and gradually this will emerge," he said.

Mr. Shultz's projection of a \$15-billion trade level this year, shared by Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, was based on two-way trade of \$900 million in the first seven months of 1973.

This compares with \$642 million in two-way trade last year and \$318 million in 1971. It was estimated that nearly \$500 million of this year's figure so far is in American grain deliveries. But Mr. Shultz also cited large American exports of machinery to the Kama River truck plant, where an American firm is one of the major subcontractors.

A Soviet-American statement also disclosed that the two sides had discussed cooperation on industrial enterprises that require cheap electrical power. Mr. Shultz said this meant mining such raw materials as bauxite, copper and magnesium and then refining these metals at sites near electric power sources.

Traffic Returns Over Heathrow

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—London's main airport at Heathrow resumed normal flights today after interruptions were caused by a fire last night—the 13th since July.

The blaze in an underground power plant near the control tower building a passenger terminal, plumbing and administrative center into darkness.

A computer system was put out of action and in the confusion baggage was mislaid as conveyor belts stopped. Lighting on the runways was unaffected.

Outgoing flights were badly delayed while incoming aircraft circled or were diverted.

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2 Hunted in Murder Of U.S. Muslims Held

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 3 (UPI).—Two fugitives sought in the murder of seven Hanafi Muslims in Washington were arrested without incident in an apartment here yesterday, an FBI spokesman said.

They are William Christian, 28, and John Wesley Griffin, 28, both suspects in the killings in Washington last winter. The two were also sought for the armed robbery of a Philadelphia bank in August.

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Organized Crime Figures

Laws in Wiretap Permits
Urt U.S. Cases Against 1,400

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Federal government prosecutors are filing more than 1,400 indictments against organized crime figures in wiretap permits, according to a Justice Department official.

Fears of Misuse

The 1968 law specified which officials could authorize wiretaps because of fears that the new power might be misused. Critics argued at the time that the power might be used promiscuously by too many government officials were authorized to wield it.

The Justice Department now contends, in briefs filed in the Giordano case, that the law was not intended to restrict the power to request wiretaps to the attorney general but merely to concentrate the power in his office.

The main charge is that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell permitted an associate to approve applications for court permission to wiretap a suspect in violation of the 1968 law authorizing electronic surveillance.

The law says that only the attorney general or a designated assistant attorney general could authorize wiretap requests. In addition, Mr. Mitchell for more than a year permitted his executive

assistant, Sol Lindenberg, to act in his place, the government has acknowledged.

Routine Approvals
In another series of cases, it is alleged that former Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson allowed subordinates—Henry F. Rosen and Harold Shapiro—to

approve wiretap applications without his signature. The cases jeopardized involve a

number of organized crime investigations, many of them dealing with interstate gambling and racketeering.

The first case is expected to be filed before the Supreme Court. If the government loses, many or all of the other

cases could be thrown out or even evidence obtained through wiretapping could be discarded.

The case involves Dominic DiGirolamo, accused of racketeering and the subject of a government wiretap in 1970. A district court judge suppressed evidence obtained by the wiretap

because of the way applications were processed through the Justice Department.

Under the 1968 law, permission to wiretap a suspect must be obtained from a judge in regular criminal cases. Before applying to a judge, however, a U.S. attorney must have the approval of

the attorney general or a designated assistant attorney general.

The government has acknowledged in the Giordano case briefs that Mr. Mitchell routinely per-

mitted Mr. Lindenberg to sign papers authorizing applications when Mr. Mitchell was out of town. Mr. Lindenberg was permitted to do this from early 1970 until late 1971.

Mr. Lindenberg would always tell Mr. Mitchell of the wiretap applications approved in his absence so that he could withdraw them if he considered them in error, the legal briefs observe.

Sources said that Mr. Mitchell never withdrew any.

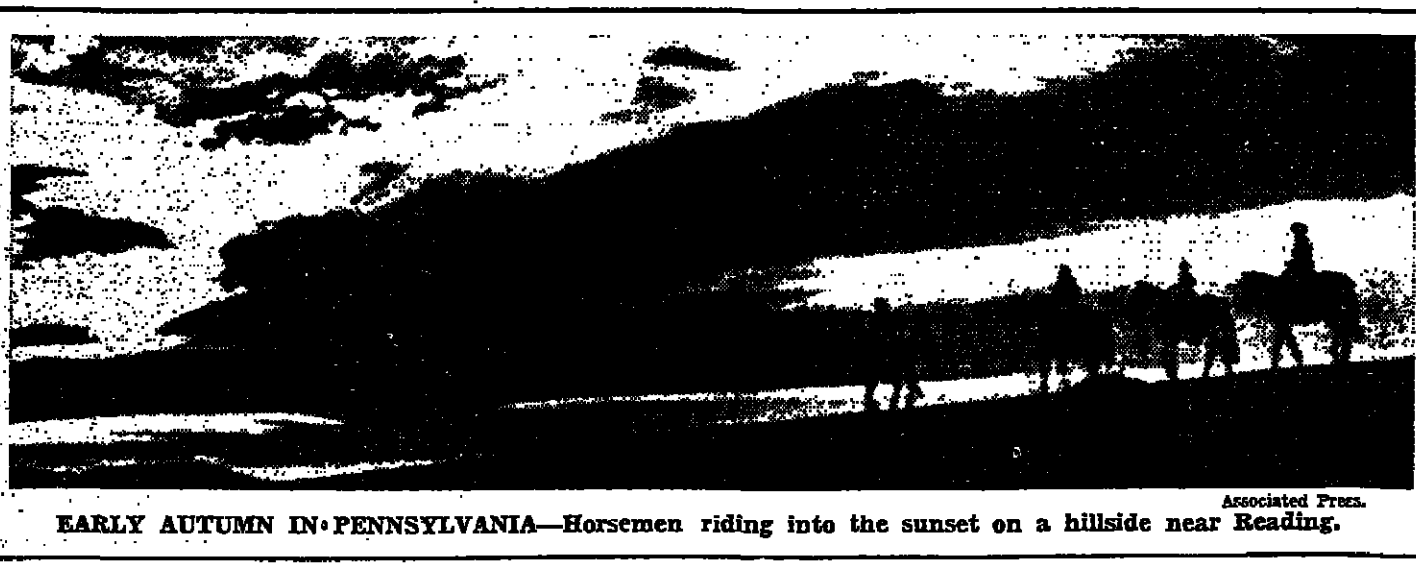
In the second batch of cases, the legal hitch involved sending memoranda to U.S. attorneys around the country.

After Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Lindenberg had approved a wiretap application, Mr. Wilson was supposed to forward the authorization to the U.S. attorney who had sought it. Mr. Wilson was then in charge of the department's criminal division and Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Petersen were his two top assistants.

The government's briefs say that in 159 cases Mr. Shapiro or Mr. Petersen signed Mr. Wilson's name to the form letters used to inform the several U.S. attorneys in the field.

The Justice Department contends that this involves mere "notification" and does not have anything to do with the power of higher officials to authorize the wiretap requests.

Defendants have argued, however, that this involved another violation of the law.



EARLY AUTUMN IN PENNSYLVANIA—Horsemen riding into the sunset on a hillside near Reading.

Hopes To Win Eventually in Congress

Agnew Said to Want 'to Take Case to Country'

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).

Vice-President Agnew was described yesterday as convinced that he must "take his case to the country" in the hope of winning it eventually in Congress.

Two supporters of the Vice-President, one an aide of Mr. Agnew and the other a Republican party official, said that Mr. Agnew had concluded that he ultimately faces some sort of congressional proceeding arising from the accusations compiled by government prosecutors. These supporters said that Mr. Agnew believed he could convince a majority of the American people that he was innocent and, further, that Congress would respond to public opinion.

Another source said that the Vice-President was so convinced he would be exonerated that he was already looking ahead to the 1974 congressional election campaign. In his meeting with California Republican officials in Los Angeles last Saturday—where Mr. Agnew said it would "not be realistic" for him to consider himself a presidential possibility in 1976—the Vice-President also discussed party prospects in next year's elections.

That closed-door meeting came immediately after Mr. Agnew's emotional speech to the conven-

tion of the National Federation of Republican Women. The Vice-President was drowned out with applause when he declared that he had been accused on perjured testimony and would not resign if indicted.

Mr. Agnew will follow up that speech tomorrow with an address to the United Republican Fund in Chicago at a \$125-a-plate dinner.

"The timing of this is extremely propitious," said the dinner chairman, Edmund B. Thornton. "I doubt there will be any empty seats."

J. Marsh Thomson, the Vice-President's press secretary, said that he expected Mr. Agnew to give the kind of speech he gave Saturday, the Associated Press reported.

"This kind of audience should lead us to anticipate a sequel," Mr. Thomson said. "The Vice-President's in a fighting mood. I doubt this is the occasion for a bland pep talk," AP quoted him as saying.

Mr. Agnew also will speak Tuesday in New York before an audience of builders and to the Friars Club in Los Angeles Oct. 13. He will make a political speech in Pittsburgh on Oct. 29 and another speech there the following day to the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce.

Several other prospective speeches are under consideration. One associate of Mr. Agnew said that the Vice-President was aware that he would have to speak out in his own defense. He

contrasted this to the policy of "calculated restraint" pursued by President Nixon, who made no answer to accusations about Watergate from the time of a May 15 statement released through aides until an Aug. 22 press conference in San Clemente, Calif.

This supporter said the Vice-President's strategy was based upon the expectation that Congress ultimately would have to make some decision about whether to consider the charges against him.

Last week Mr. Agnew asked the speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert, to launch an investigation by the House into the accusations. Mr. Albert declined because the case was before the courts.

The Vice-President, who has not been charged with any crime, is under investigation for possible violations of bribery, conspiracy, extortion and tax-fraud statutes. His lawyers have filed an action to block Mr. Agnew's indictment on grounds that he cannot be tried while he is Vice-President.

Wallace's Assailant Loses Court Appeal

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 3 (AP).—The Maryland Court of Appeals said yesterday it has refused to consider Arthur Bremer's appeal of his conviction for the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace in 1972 and the wounding of three other persons.

The state's highest court upheld the State Court of Special Appeals, which refused July 5 to overturn Bremer's conviction. Bremer, 22, is serving a 15-year term in the Maryland State Penitentiary.

High Blood Pressure Week Sends
One Congressman's Over the Top

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—Proclaiming that National Next Door Neighbor Day made nobody more neighborly, and that Clean Water Week produced no cleaner water, Rep. Ken Hechler, D., Va., declared war yesterday on such congressional resolutions. They are a terrible waste of time and do no good, he said.

What set Mr. Hechler off were resolutions proclaiming National Family Week and National High Blood Pressure Week, brought up by Rep. Don Edwards, D., Calif., under a quickie procedure requiring unanimous consent.

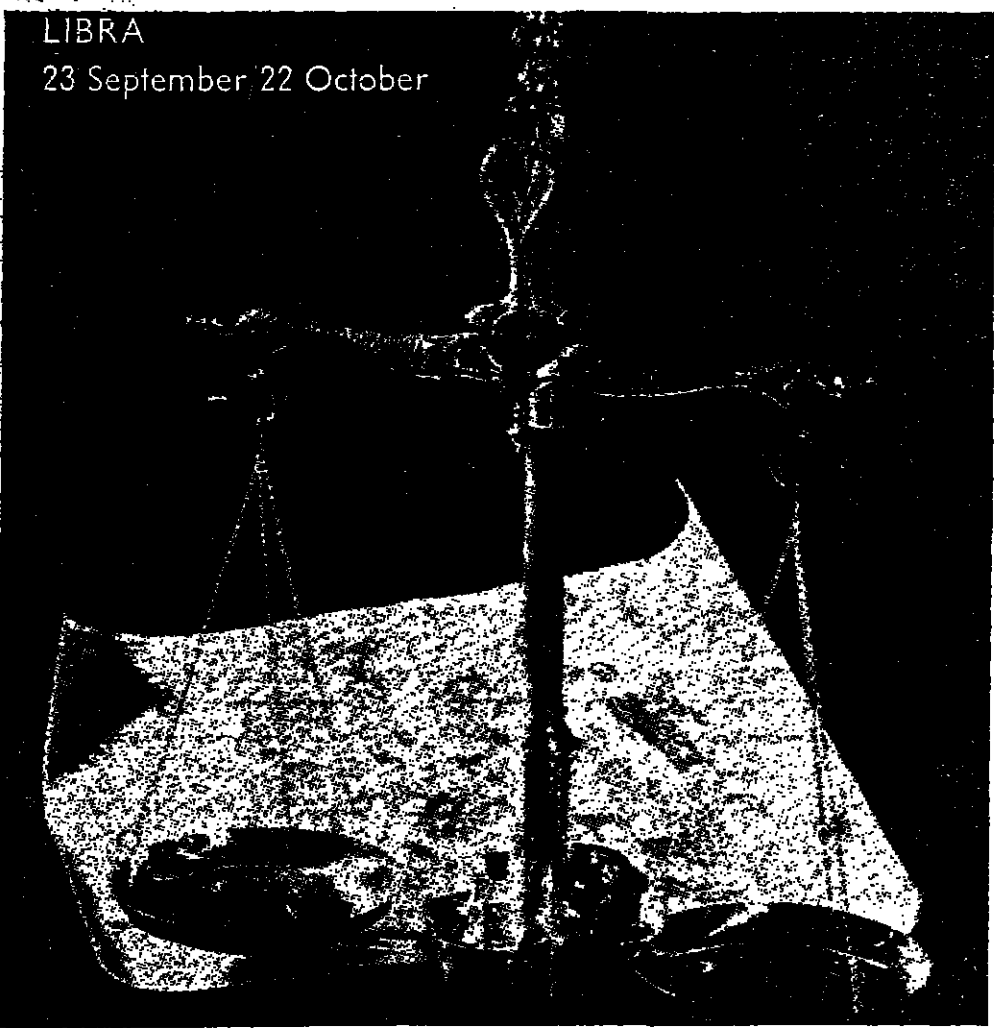
A single objection blocks such a move, and Mr. Hechler objected.

He said that "more direct efforts" are required to correct the nation's problems and vowed to object to any such resolutions brought up in the future. He said he had read that to faithfully observe all the special days, weeks and months proclaimed for 1973 would require more than 35 years.

Mr. Edwards said he would have to ask the House Judiciary Committee whether it wants to treat such resolutions as real legislation and write reports on them as would be required if they are to be taken up under any procedure other than unanimous consent. The special days and weeks are requested by groups trying to focus attention on noncontroversial subjects, Mr. Edwards said.

3 Die in Tanker Blast

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3 (AP).—Three men were killed at sea today when an explosion ripped through the pump room of the tanker Texaco North Dakota, the Coast Guard reported. The blast came as the 565-foot ship was 60 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of the mouth of the Mississippi River, heading from Tampa, Fla., to Port Arthur, Texas.



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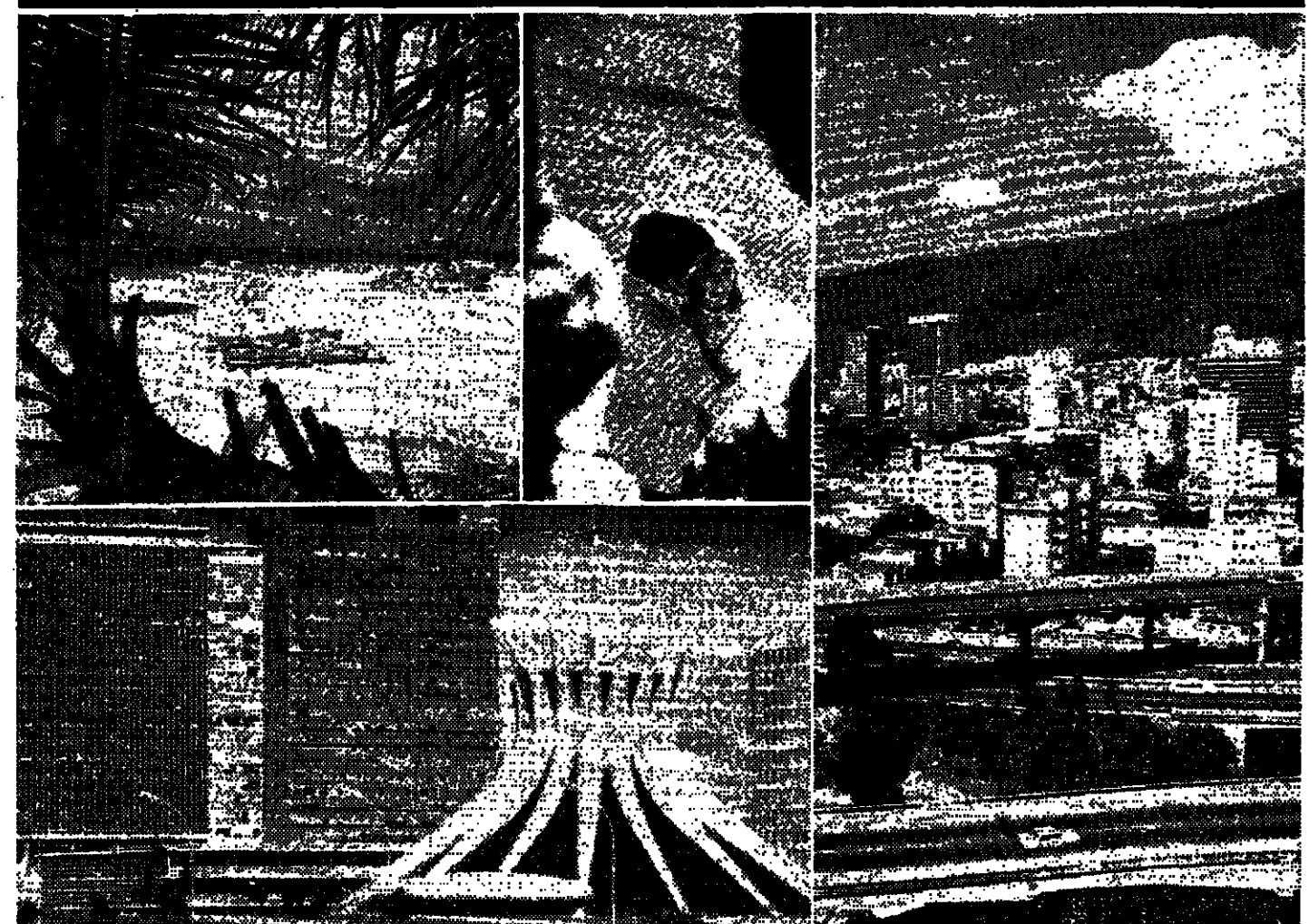
Sometimes it pays to do things the traditional way. For instance, if you are planning a trip to South America, do as Columbus... go via Spain, that is, via IBERIA, and you'll enjoy the surprise of an enchanting stop-over in Madrid. It's up to you whether it's a night, a day, or a miniholiday... it will be a business trip you'll always remember.

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Obituaries

Diplomat Stefan Osusky, Led Czechs Against Nazis, Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Dr. Stefan Osusky, 84, a former Czechoslovak diplomat, who led efforts to free his country from Nazi and Communist domination, died last Thursday here, where he lived in exile.

Dr. Osusky was educated in the United States and worked in Geneva as a lieutenant of the future President Tomas Masaryk from 1916 through the establishment of the Czechoslovak republic in 1918.

Dr. Osusky was Czechoslovak

ambassador to Britain from 1918 to 1920 and to France from 1920 to 1940. He was secretary-general of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and represented his country at the League of Nations.

In 1938-39 he was a leader in the Czech underground resistance to the Nazis. He was condemned to life imprisonment by the German-dominated Czech government in 1942 for having organized the National Czechoslovak Army in France. From 1940 to 1943 he served as minister of state in the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London.

In 1948, Dr. Osusky became visiting professor of European history and culture at Colgate University. In 1952 he was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia in this country.

He was the author of "The Way of the Free," published in 1951, an evaluation of America's political, historical and cultural position in relation to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

He held a Ph.D. degree in philosophy and psychology and a law degree from the University of Chicago.

Chrysler in U.K. Seeks to Break Strike Deadlock

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Emergency plans to avert the mass layoff of thousands of car industry workers—and a possible shutdown of Britain's strike-damaged Chrysler auto plants—moved ahead today despite new walkout threats by electricians.

After the collapse of union-management peace talks last night aimed at ending a crippling strike by 156 electricians at the company's Coventry plant, union leaders today called on another 200 electricians at the big Chrysler Linwood plant in Scotland to strike on Monday to pursue a national pay raise.

In another attempt to break the strike deadlock—which has cost the company \$23 million in lost production—Chrysler invited national union chiefs to more peace-seeking talks tomorrow.

At the same time, the fear of further disruption in the auto industry activated the rarely used Motor Industry Joint Council to help find a way out of the impasse. It has been three years since the council, a troubleshooting organization representing top labor and management, has had to meet for such a purpose.

Finns to Sign Accord With Common Market

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (AP).—Finland will sign a free trade agreement with the Common Market after more than a year of hesitation, it was announced today.

The decision to sign the agreement, first sought by Finland in July, 1972, along with members of the European Free Trade Association, was made today at a special government meeting.

The 13-month process of reaching the decision to sign is now expected to end a political dispute in which Finnish relations with the Soviet Union played a significant part.

Libya to Flog Adulterers

BEIRUT, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The Libyan Revolution Command Council has adopted flogging as the form of punishment for adultery, a government announcement said today.

The announcement, broadcast by Tripoli Radio, said the decision was taken "because of the wish of the Moslem people of Libya for such punishment." Libya has abolished most civil laws and replaced them with Islamic laws as dictated by the Koran, the Moslem holy book. Earlier this year it reintroduced the Islamic practice of punishing a thief by chopping off a hand.

Woman Burned To Death by Six Youths in Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—A 24-year-old Boston woman died today at City Hospital after she was set afire by six youths who attacked her last night, police said.

When Evelyn M. Wagner's car ran out of gas in the Roxbury section, police said, she went to a service station, obtained a can of gasoline and was returning to her car when she was attacked by the youths.

Mrs. Wagner was forced into an alley off Blue Hill Avenue and ordered by the youths to splash the gasoline on herself. Then, according to police, the youths tossed a match, set the woman afire and fled.

Mrs. Wagner rolled on the ground and managed to put out the fire, but not before she had suffered burns over her entire body, police said.

She ran to a nearby store, where she telephoned for help. No arrests were reported.

Got 47% of Vote

Black in Best Position to Win Runoff for Mayor of Atlanta

By Jon Nordheimer

ATLANTA, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Atlanta politics—and quite possibly the city itself—will never be the same again after a non-partisan election yesterday put blacks in the position of winning complete control of this Southern capital's government.

Maynard Jackson, a 35-year-old black attorney, led a field of 11 candidates in the vote for mayor, outdistancing his nearest rival, Mayor Sam Massell, by a margin of more than two to one.

The two men will meet in a runoff election on Oct. 16, when that race, and the contents for the presidency and several seats on the City Council, will be decided.

If the black vote prevails in two weeks as it did yesterday, when Mr. Jackson won 47 percent of the total vote even though he received only 6 percent of the white vote, Atlanta blacks would control the mayor's office, the presidency of the City Council (a powerful post that assigns all

members and chairmen of legislative committees), the City Council itself, and the Board of Education.

City to Watch

Atlanta could become a model that would be closely watched by politicians in other major metropolitan areas that seem to be moving inexorably toward black political leadership. And, like the election of Thomas Bradley as mayor of Los Angeles this year, it would give blacks the opportunity to govern a thriving metropolitan area with a bright future, instead of blighted urban cores convulsed by social and economic ills.

Metropolitan Atlanta has 1.5 million residents, but the city itself has less than one-third of that number, and 52 percent of all city residents are black. Mr. Massell, although lagging far behind the votes piled up by Mr. Jackson, who is the current deputy mayor, pulled off an upset of sorts by making it into the runoff. He had been elected to his first term in 1969 on the strength of a black and white coalition.

Ex-Congressman Ran

Most observers had expected that the mayor would be outflanked this time in the black community by Mr. Jackson, and in the white precincts by Charles L. Welton. Mr. Welton is a former liberal congressman who in 1968 spurned re-election to a third term because he would have been required to take an oath to support Lester Maddox, the segregationist candidate for governor that year, to remain on his Democratic ticket.

But the mayor, a self-acknowledged underdog who had conceded that his administration has antagonized large numbers of former supporters, squeaked past Mr. Welton by a margin of 614 votes.

One of Two Survivors Of Sinking Dies

HONOLULU, Oct. 3 (UPI).—One of two men who spent 72 days on an overturned trimaran in the Pacific before their rescue by a freighter died yesterday at a hospital from kidney failure and infection.

He was James Fisher, 26, who, with Robert Timenka, 34, his brother-in-law, was rescued Sept. 21 by a British freighter 900 miles southwest of San Francisco.

They told rescuers they survived the ordeal by eating fish and peanut butter, drinking soft drinks and rainwater. Mr. Timenka's wife, Linda, died a month after the boat capsized in a storm and was buried at sea.



ANNIE'S WEDDING STAMP—The British Post Office is issuing two stamps to mark the Nov. 14 wedding of Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips. The stamps, 20 pence and 3 1/2 pence, were designed by Collis Clements and Edward Hughes, using a photograph taken by Lord Lichfield, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, who gave her approval for the stamps and the design. The designers said that a sensitive romantic photograph "in the modern idiom" seemed most appropriate.

Bomb in Ulster Kills Soldier; Gunmen Murder a Mailman

BELFAST, Oct. 3 (UPI).—A parcel bomb blast killed one British soldier and seriously wounded another today in an army post in Londonderry, the army said. Earlier a man carried a live time bomb from a County Tyrone hotel and it exploded outside, injuring a policeman.

And in Lurgan, 17 miles southwest of Belfast, gunmen shot a mailman to death as he collected mail. A police spokesman said

two youths approached the mailman as he left a local post office, shot him in the head and then fired four more bullets into him as he lay on the ground. The spokesman said the victim was a 32-year-old married man and a former militiaman.

An army spokesman said it was not known how the bomb was smuggled into the army post in Blighs Lane, between Londonderry's Roman Catholic Creggan and Bogside districts.

In the County Tyrone incident, an army spokesman said an unidentified man dumped the bomb in the hotel's parking lot in Dungannon and fled while the policeman stayed behind to direct the evacuation.

The blast wrecked two cars in the lot and blew out the hotel's windows.

Another suspected bomb inside an overturned bus severed traffic on the highway between Belfast and Dublin before it was moved. A bomb hoax caused the temporary evacuation of most of downtown Belfast.

The downtown area was cleared after police received a warning that a truck parked along directly in front of the U.S. Consulate and about 30 yards from the central police station contained a bomb.

Bomb disposal experts were called in and blew open the truck door, but no explosives were found. It later turned out that the driver of the truck was inside the police station making out an accident report when the warning was received and was evacuated along with everyone else.

Storms Kill 7, Damage Crops in Southern France

TOULON, France, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Rainstorms lashed the French Mediterranean coast yesterday and early today, causing deaths and widespread damage to crops and buildings.

Local authorities said at least seven persons were killed by lightning or flash floods. Thousands of acres of vineyards have been destroyed in the region of Hyeres, where the harvest has just started, authorities said.

Six persons were drowned when several passenger cars were swept by torrential waters into rivers or ravines. A fisherman—a father of five—was killed by lightning in his boat while returning to the port of Bandol, authorities said.

Lippmann's Condition Reported as Critical

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP).—Walter Lippmann, the political journalist, was in critical condition at a hospital here today.

Officials said Mr. Lippmann was hospitalized yesterday after a stroke at his Manhattan home. The retired writer celebrated his 84th birthday last week. In March he was hospitalized after a heart attack.

From 1931 to 1967, he wrote a twice-weekly syndicated column.

Plot Charges Denied Again By Roosevelt

He Tells Senators Of Bahamas Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Elliott Roosevelt today denied charges that he plotted to assassinate the prime minister of the Bahamas and had been involved with underworld figures in a stolen securities racket.

The son of Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling the charges made against him before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee "vicious lies," delivered his sworn testimony in front of Louis P. Maslania, a convicted securities swindler.

Maslania testified last month that he was offered \$100,000 by Mr. Roosevelt and Michael J. McLaney, an alleged associate of underworld figure Meyer Lansky, to assassinate Lynden O. Pindling, the prime minister of the Bahamas. Maslania said part of an advance payment of \$10,000 was a check for \$2,500 made payable to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, 63, said the money was given to Maslania—who in 1968 worked for a Miami Beach consulting firm run by Mr. Roosevelt—to negotiate a real estate loan with a New Jersey labor union.

Mr. Roosevelt said Maslania defrauded him of the money and that he later reported Maslania to the FBI.

Before Mr. Roosevelt's testimony, the subcommittee heard from Philip Manuel, a staff investigator who detailed Mr. Roosevelt's alleged associations with more than half a dozen underworld figures who have been involved in fraudulent securities transactions.

Mr. Roosevelt did not deny that he had dealings with many of the individuals named. He insisted that "at the time he had no way to know that these men were anything but reputable men."

Later, another convicted securities racketeer told the subcommittee that he and Mr. Roosevelt "dealt in stolen securities" on three occasions between 1969 and 1970.

Pakey A. Lepore, a confessed veteran "of many years in the stolen securities racket," said that he turned over the stolen stocks to Mr. Roosevelt, "who knew they were stolen (because) I told him."

Stennis Identifies Youth as Robber; Jury Is Barred

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—A federal judge refused yesterday to allow a jury to hear Sen. John Stennis, D.-Miss., identify a Washington teen-ager as one of three youths who robbed and shot him in front of his home Jan. 30.

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy Jr. took the action after Sen. Stennis began to make a courtroom identification of Tyrone I. Marshall, 19, who faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted of attempting to kill the senator.

Sen. Stennis, 73, was called as the first government witness in the case. He described how two men accosted him as he got out of his car and demanded money. He said a third man waited for the others in a parked car.

Sen. Stennis, who appeared pale and gaunt, testified that one of the men grabbed his shoulders. "The expression on his face was more pronounced," he said. "And I saw what I recognized for the first time as a gun. I see a gentleman sitting over here at the table."

"I believe that is the man who had the gun," said Sen. Stennis. The prosecutor said in his opening argument that Sen. Stennis had been unable to identify his assailants.

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CHINESE SWEEPERS—The major cities in China are reputed to be among the cleanest in the world, and a possible reason for this could be because of the small motorized sweepers, shown above in Shanghai, that are constantly on the job.

Criticism of U.S. Is Less Harsh

China Uses UN as Forum to Assail Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 3 (UPI)—China accused the Soviet Union yesterday of a variety of sins, from trying to disintegrate Western Europe to supplying arms to the Chinese.

Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, speaking in the General Assembly, also questioned the reality of détente and criticized the United States. But he leveled his strongest words for the last three years, making them worse than the Americans in another way that he called the "desperate struggle for world hegemony."

Mr. Chiao's most striking attack was on the Soviet Union, which he accused of endorsing Western positions. He spoke, for instance, of the "desperate struggle for world hegemony" and of the "desperate struggle for world hegemony."

Mr. Chiao said that after signing the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, the two superpowers had gone ahead with the development of nuclear weapons and the development of missiles with multiple warheads. "The United States will not take this lying down," the Chinese spokesman said.

He also challenged the Russians to withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia and Mongolia and return the northern Kurile Islands to Japan. The latter will be the subject of delicate negotiations when Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan visits Moscow soon.

And Mr. Chiao accused the Russians of reviving "the long-ignored trash known as the Asian collective security system," which he said sounded as though the ghost of John Foster Dulles (the architect of anti-Soviet collective security pacts) had gone to the Kremlin.

All these positions echoed various Western analyses. Many of Mr. Chiao's criticisms of the Soviet Union were in terms of superpower collusion. This was particularly notable in his treatment of the Middle East, where he suggested there is no more danger of nuclear war than there was during Soviet intervention in Pakistan, by helping India during the 1971 war or the U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

The Case of Israel. Mr. Chiao belittled the danger on the assumption that the United States and the Soviet Union are working "like two clay figurines which have been kneaded together and then remolded, so that there is something of each in the other." He took as his proof "the case of the aggressor Israel. Could she be so unbridled in her truculence if she received only supplies of American weapons but none of Soviet manpower?" he commented.

On two points Mr. Chiao said the U.S. government is more candid than the Soviet government—the futility of the agreement on prevention of nuclear war and a supposed admission that "military expenditures cannot be reduced in the context of rivalry between the two hegemonic powers."

He said the Soviet proposal for a 10 percent reduction in great-power military budgets is "Khrushchev's old war," which deceives few because it is so hard to assess military budgets.

abena Strike Halts Brussels Flights Again. BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Belgian airlines for the second day canceled all flights out of Brussels today as 71 percent of its ground personnel voted to continue a strike.

Catering personnel walked out today in a dispute over staff shortage. Other ground personnel joined the strike, causing cancellation of most flights Monday and grounding all Sabena planes in Brussels yesterday.

STUDIO GALANDE vs. METRO SAINT-MICHEL. Marlon Brando. Last Tango in Paris.

FCBDCEN TO UNDER 18 YEARS OLD.



Chiao Kuan-hua, China's vice-foreign minister, speaking in UN General Assembly.

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Russia Orbits 8 Satellites on Single Rocket

Latest in Series for Global Radio Network

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today launched another set of eight satellites with a single rocket in further development of a global military communications system.

These eight-payload missions, which have been launched twice a year beginning in 1971, were believed to be part of a relay network for the Soviet Union's armed forces, particularly its navy.

The latest set of eight satellites, identified by the code names Cosmos 588 through 595, were placed into nearly circular orbit of 865 by 939 miles at an angle of 74 degrees to the earth's equator.

According to Western tracking data, such satellite systems have been launched in the past from the military space center of Plesetsk in northern European Russia.

No Launching Site Given

An official announcement by Tass, the press agency, identified neither the purpose of the satellites nor the place of launching. Security considerations are particularly strict in the military portion of the Soviet space program.

Close tracking by Western stations has revealed that the eight satellites in each mission are deployed by being ejected at brief intervals from the final stage of the carrier rocket after it reaches the desired orbit. This successive ejection of satellites insures an early orbital spread. Some time after the launching, tracking stations have observed the eight satellites strung at more or less regular intervals around the globe.

Western military experts have interpreted the eight-satellite program as a direct support operation for the growing Soviet naval deployment throughout the world, allowing vessels to keep in almost constant contact with each other and with the naval operations command in the Soviet Union.

The first mission of this type was launched in April, 1970, apparently as an experiment. It has been followed by two missions a year since then.

London Bars Big Trucks. LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Trucks measuring more than 40 feet long will be barred from using central London as a through route as of Monday, the Greater London Council announced yesterday.

At Europe Security Parley

Pravda Decries West's Stress On Free Movement of Men

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Communist party daily Pravda today denounced those who "over-emphasize particular issues" in what it termed an attempt to prejudice the main objectives of the European Security Conference.

Although it did not explicitly say so, Pravda was referring to Western insistence that free movement of men and ideas be a major result of the conference.

In the lead editorial, Pravda said the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries agree that "all items on the agenda should have their due place," but that "it should be remembered that fruitful development of economic and cultural ties and efficient solution of humane problems are possible only if the threat of war is eliminated."

The Soviet position is that the countries at the conference should quickly agree on statements pledging they will not use force against each other and conclude it with a summit meeting. Many Western states are willing to proceed slowly and try to get some

concessions on human rights issues from the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev Bars Bargains

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, said in Bulgaria recently that the Soviet Union would not bargain for détente and grant concessions.

Pravda said that in the opinion of the Soviet Union and its allies, "it is possible and advisable" to conduct the third stage of the conference this year "at the highest level in order to attach the greatest political significance to the decisions of the conference."

But Pravda said forces opposed to détente "are striving by all means to hamper the success of the major work that has begun." The newspaper listed NATO leaders, China and West German politicians as among the foes of détente.

It denounced "the attempts of certain West European circles to deliberately overemphasize particular issues to prejudice the main objectives of the all-European conference."

Sakharov Asks Foreign Probe Of Soviet Psychiatric Practice

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Andrei D. Sakharov's Human Rights Committee today called on foreign psychiatrists to insist on investigating the Soviet Union's alleged abuse of psychiatry to quell political dissent.

The statement was made available to Western correspondents hours after a group of Soviet psychiatrists published a letter denouncing attacks on their field. Stating also that seemingly sane persons are obliged to undergo forcible psychiatric treatment, the 21 psychiatrists, in their letter to Literaturnaya Gazeta, said all such persons are mentally ill, usually suffering from paranoia or schizophrenia, and their illness leads them to commit "antisocial actions."

The renewed controversy over Soviet psychiatry came days before an international congress on schizophrenia at Tbilisi, in Georgia, at which several foreign specialists have promised to raise the issue of dissenters confined to mental wards.

Three Signers. Mr. Sakharov, the dissident physicist who last month alleged that some dissidents are given mind-bumping drugs, and two other full members of the Human Rights Committee—mathematician Igor Shafarevich and geophysicist Grigory Podypalsky—

signed today's statement, which further asked:

• That foreign psychiatrists organize a body to examine and perhaps treat dissidents subjected to psychiatric measures, and to insist on seeing 17 patients specifically named in the appeal.

• That psychiatrists organize national and international bodies to discuss the situation of Soviet psychiatry and particularly the personal role of members of "political psychiatry committees."

Meanwhile, a Soviet scientist who spoke up for Mr. Sakharov has been demoted and given a pay cut, a dissident source said today.

The source said Valentin F. Turchin, an expert on the industrial application of computers, lost his post as director of a 10-man research team and was demoted to "senior scientific assistant."

Mr. Turchin spoke in defense of Mr. Sakharov last month at the height of a Soviet press campaign against the outspoken physicist. He said the concerted criticism of Mr. Sakharov damaged "the international position of our country."

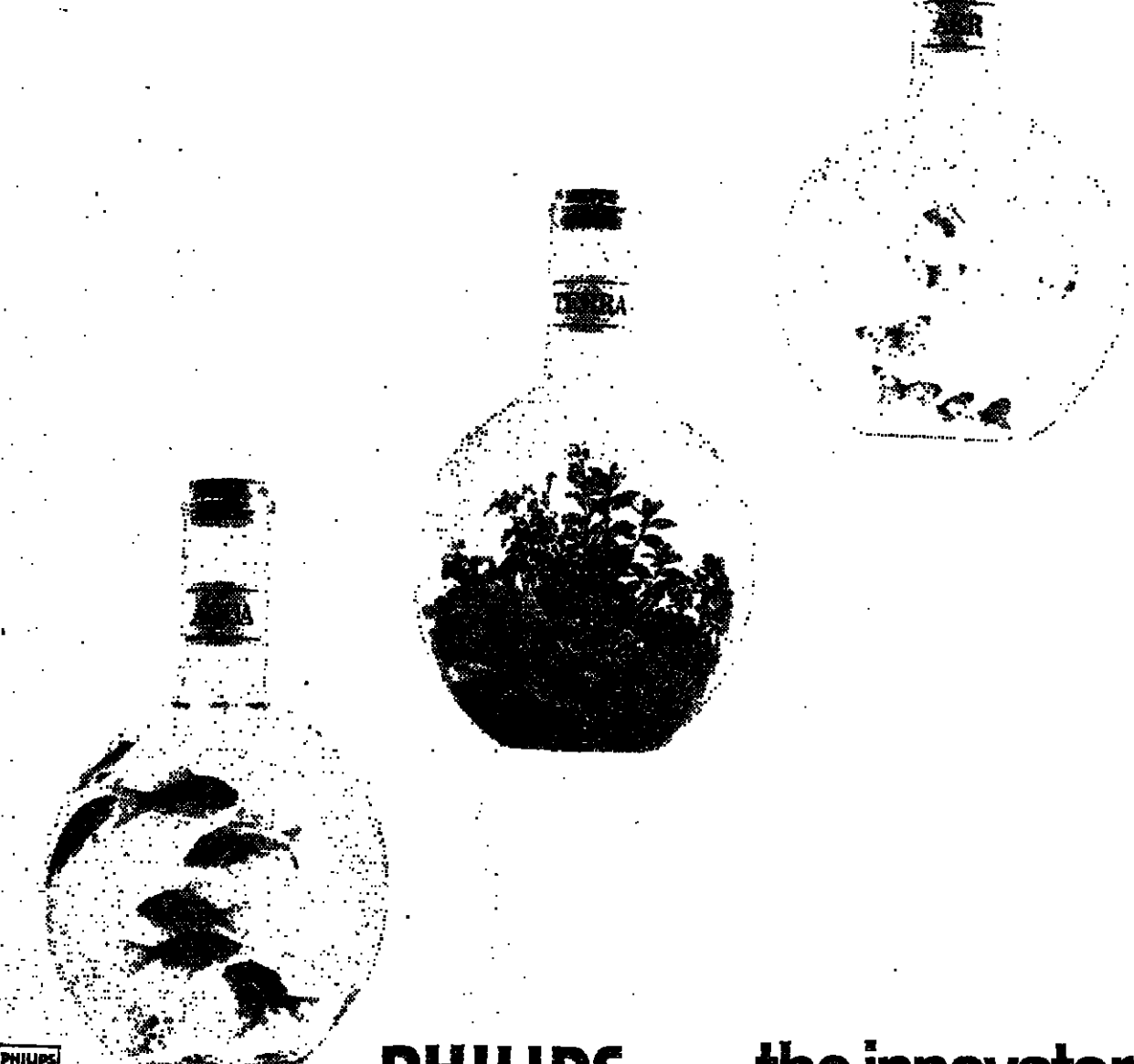
The source said Mr. Turchin was then criticized at a meeting of his institute, demoted shortly afterwards, and his salary was reduced from 500 to 400 rubles (\$690 to \$550) a month.

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Defense Unlimited?

America's war in Southeast Asia is at an end, and limitations on strategic armaments are in effect between the United States and the Soviet Union. But the old habits of the cold war, of blank checks for a military establishment which thrives on a momentum of its own, seem still to overpower all efforts to reorder national priorities when the Congress comes to the moment of voting on defense spending.

In the Senate last week, down to final approval on Monday of a \$20.9 billion military procurement bill, repeated attempts to economize were beaten back. On major weapons systems, the Senate gave the administration almost exactly what it requested; on other items, most notably a lavish program for expanded benefits to veterans of old wars, the Senate actually authorized more than the Pentagon asked.

* * *

It seems that an old tradition still lives; many civilian legislators simply cannot bring themselves to challenge the judgments of the military when it comes to defining what the national defense is all about. Significantly, the only substantive setback for administration policies came in a move to reduce American forces stationed overseas, a blow primarily to the Army which had mounted a far less sophisticated lobbying

effort on Capitol Hill than the other services.

Those who remain committed to cutting military appetites could take some heart in the closeness of the Senate votes on such key items as the Trident submarine. But at the same time there were defections among traditional liberals into the rank of military hardliners. In an ironic way, with the administration tugging the Congress into policies of détente with the Soviet Union, some lawmakers seemed to find anti-White House mileage in voting for a stance of military toughness.

Since the Congress has failed to achieve line-by-line economies, the last hope will be an across-the-board reduction in the overall defense appropriation bill, yet to be considered. A cut of, say, \$5 billion from the Pentagon's \$80-billion budget request would at least keep alive the hope for more systematic economy next year.

Falling such a gesture, the Congress would be pointing the way to years of unwelcome and unnecessary extravagance ahead. If defense spending cannot be cut in this year—fresh upon the termination of an unpopular war, with rampant inflation and urgent needs of nonmilitary programs evident to all—what chance will there ever be for bringing runaway Pentagon demands on the Treasury into check?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Austria Caves In to Blackmail

Somehow—how could it happen without Soviet knowledge?—two Palestinians carrying machine guns and grenades last Friday boarded a train carrying Soviet Jewish emigrants to Austria. Once inside Austria, the pair grabbed three of the Jews and an Austrian customs official and demanded to leave the country with their captives. Astonishingly, the Austrian government apparently volunteered, in return for the hostages' release, to shut down the processing facility near Vienna through which some 70,000 Soviet Jews have passed to Israel in the past three years. This was an offer going far beyond the Palestinians' own aim, which apparently was only to dramatize their opposition to emigration to Israel.

What is at stake is not so much the emigration itself, since alternate routes and procedures can probably be found, but the concept of a state's sovereign responsibility for people staying lawfully and peacefully on its soil. Instead of protecting such people, Austria has yielded its authority to two wayward criminals. Israel's Premier Golda Meir tried, in Vienna, without apparent success, to persuade Chancellor Kreisky to revoke his decision. It is not merely a propaganda victory for the Palestinians and an encouragement to

further acts of terrorism, it is a heavy blow to the very purpose of government.

Whatever changes may be made in the emigration flow, one can only be appalled at the example of Austria's groveling. Mr. Kreisky says he does not wish neutral Austria to become "a secondary theater of the Middle East conflict," as though any unfolding on that scale could actually happen. He seems unconcerned that overnight his country should suffer the loss of the most meaningful element of its international position, its status as a humanitarian refuge. Reacting to home and foreign criticism, the chancellor says stiffly that "The worst thing in this matter would be to put pressure on us." But to take offense at pressure applied for a cause of conscience, while bowing to the pressure of terrorism, is a bald inconsistency. He says that persons with individual visas will still be allowed free transit through Austria; the Russians release Jews only in groups and do not give them individual visas. He claims to have acted to ensure the safety of emigrants at the 420-acre Schoenau Castle facility, but emigrants have been processed safely there and their safety will obviously be more difficult to guarantee if they are forced into public facilities in Vienna itself.

We trust Austria will find the dignity to set Mr. Kreisky's decision aside.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Maneuvers

The Soviet Union has now ratified two international covenants on human rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966. Since the United States has not ratified these covenants, the groundwork has now been laid for Moscow to claim it is even more virtuous on civil rights than the United States. Indeed, a Soviet newspaper has already boasted that the Soviet Union has become "the first great power" to ratify the covenants.

If the Soviet ratification meant that civil rights of Soviet citizens were about to be the freest in the world, there would be every reason to applaud. Unfortunately the whole treatment of the issue in the Soviet press has made it only too clear that the Kremlin intends to change nothing in Soviet reality. On the contrary, two major statements in the Soviet party press cite the covenants as justification for existing restrictions on freedom. It is terrible irony, and yet one has only to study the covenants to see what giant loopholes they contain to safeguard governments against the necessity of delivering on the civil rights supposedly promoted.

Thus Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that "everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own." But then it follows that statement by permitting restrictions "which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others." A government need not be very imaginative to ban all emigration and yet find grounds on which to insist it was fully in harmony with the provisions of this covenant.

Hypocrisy, it has been said, is the tribute vice pays to virtue. For the Soviet government to seek to project an image in favor of civil rights despite its interpretation of the covenants is an explicit admission that freedom is superior to totalitarian coercion. Put another way, it is undeniable that Moscow is now highly sensitive on the whole complex of issues embracing freedom of emigration and freedom for at least some emigrant dissenters to remain at liberty. But no one outside—or inside—the Soviet Union can now be deceived into mistaking shadow for substance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

World Role for Japan

Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese premier, has made it abundantly clear during his visit to Britain that he is fully conscious of the need for Japan to play a world role in conjunction with Western Europe and America. As he pointed out, throughout the postwar period America has played the leading role in directing the course of history. "But today Japan and Western Europe have emerged as major economic units and are becoming new poles vitally affecting the prosperity of the world." Mr. Tanaka came to London from Paris and will go on to Bonn, followed by a visit to Moscow. In his talks in all these capitals, Japan's economic strength is the background. From the point of view of Britain, France and West Germany, there is still concern that Japan is reducing its vast trade surplus with America partly by shifting it to Europe.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

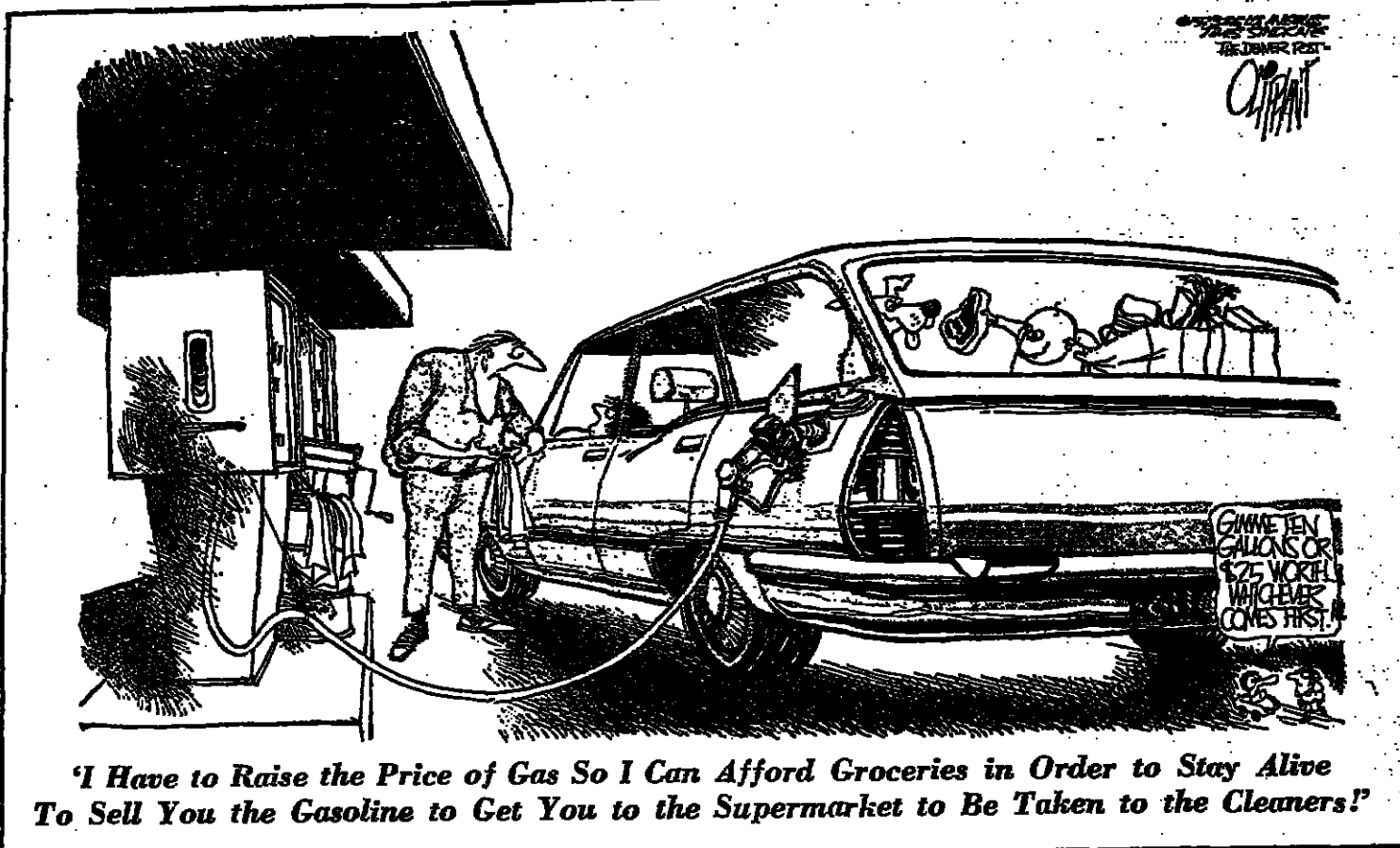
October 4, 1898

NEW YORK—The U.S. government is watching the situation at Peking with great interest and some anxiety. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has cabled to Admiral Dewey to send the cruiser Baltimore at once to Tientsin. The distance of 1,800 miles will be covered under "hurry" orders in seven days. Mr. Conger is the American Minister there and every step will be taken to protect American interests.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1923

LONDON—Mr. H.G. Wells takes America severely to task in a recent article for being a spend-thrift on luxuries and a cheap-state when it comes to education. "New York is a towering city, absolutely amazing, with its bridges, banks, hotels, bulging stores, wide avenues and numerous cars," says the author. "But amid all this luxury, the public schools are old and dilapidated, they are almost an eyesore."



'I Have to Raise the Price of Gas So I Can Afford Groceries in Order to Stay Alive To Sell You the Gasoline to Get You to the Supermarket to Be Taken to the Cleaners?'

Unanswered Questions in Bangladesh

By Samuel Abt

DACCA (DET)—Many questions are being asked, but not answered in Bangladesh these days: Will the refugee airlift be completed? What will happen to the Biharis unable to stay here and unable to enter Pakistan? Can the government of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman survive? Is there hope for Bangladesh itself?

The airlift was started by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees last month and has already moved some 10,000 people between Pakistan and Bangladesh, an impressive figure for what UN officials call one-and-a-half planes. (One plane, chartered from Royal Nepal Airlines, flies daily and another, chartered from Ariana Afghan Airlines, flies twice a week.)

Since the UNHCR plans to fly 210,000 people before the deadline for the exchange next Feb. 23, more planes are obviously needed. Four to six planes, in fact, are expected to complete the operation, but a \$14-million UN appeal is reportedly generating only slight international enthusiasm. The Soviet Union was quick to offer both a plane and a ship—opinion is divided whether the ship can be used—but the United States has yet to commit itself; possibly because its planes might not get permission to fly over India on the shuttle.

Aides to the High Commissioner for Refugees look grim when asked whether the airlift might have to be curtailed if funds, or planes, are not forthcoming by the middle of this month. It would be difficult to reduce one-and-a-half planes by much.

Fate of Biharis

The fate of the Biharis is even more uncertain than the future of the airlift. After the mass throat-cutting that followed the Bengali and Indian victory over Pakistan in 1971, there remained some 600,000 Biharis. Neither Bangladesh nor Pakistan, the Biharis are Moslems who, at the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, went to live in East Pakistan. Like the Pakistanis, they speak Urdu—not Bengali—but neither the Biharis nor their ancestors have ever lived in West Pakistan.

During the 1971 civil war the Biharis supported, often to savage excess, the central government. More than 200,000 have registered to leave Bangladesh and are now officially unwelcome here, even in the squalid refugee camps where most of them live for protection. But Pakistan is willing to take only an undisclosed "substantial number" of Biharis, reportedly 60,000 at most, saying among other reasons, that any more would be a drain on its economy.

Since approval is needed from both countries for any refugee movement, nobody is willing to say what will happen to the Biharis. Even their name is vanishing from government circles. "There are no Biharis in Bangladesh," says a high official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "There are only non-Bengalis."

Trouble Seen

Then there is speculation about the government of Sheikh Mujib. Priority has been given in the airlift to 30,000 former government workers among the 150,000 Biharis in Pakistan, and many observers in this capital think the 30,000 will cause trouble for the sheikh. For one thing, they are not expected to feel an overwhelming allegiance to the movement that cost them their jobs in the east. As experienced civil servants, they are also expected to feel discontent with the progress of government here.

There is no doubt that Bangladesh is floundering. The astonishing total of \$1.5 billion was donated by the world to Bangladesh in the year after its birth, and the country, to judge from conversations with aid officials here, has used the money no better or worse than anybody else does. The last railroad bridge cut during the war was reopened last month, for example, and food stores, in Dacca at least, have full shelves.

But there is an air of extreme poverty about Dacca, whose villas and commercial buildings are blackened by the mold of flood-

ing and high humidity. The owner of a souvenir shop asks a Westerner to bring with him, on his next trip from Karachi, picture postcards of Bangladesh. "We have only these," he says, showing dreary monochrome photos of temples and pagodas. "In Pakistan, I hear, they still have many postcards from the time when we were East Pakistan." Another Bengali asks a Westerner to bring him some fabric from Pakistan, where he hears it is much cheaper.

And he is right. Inflation is staggering in Bangladesh and prices seem to be at least a fourth higher than in Pakistan.

Air of Poverty

With the air of poverty and want, there are signs of melancholy. At the Intercontinental Hotel here, surely the world's seediest luxury hotel, hardly a public clock is set within three hours of the correct time and the

employees spend their time harassing Westerners with offers to sell the taka, Bangladesh's currency, at double the legal rate to the dollar.

All in all, Westerners seem to believe that Bangladesh is here to stay, just as they believe there will soon be another disaster like the cyclone of 1970 or another drought that will be relieved only by another flooding. That is the foreseeable cycle of life for Bangladesh.

Finally Some Plain Talk

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Maybe the most hopeful sign in Washington these days is that officials are beginning to say in public what in the first Nixon term they hesitated to say even in private. There seems to be a new spirit of independence in the capital now, not much but some. The Vice-President doesn't ask the President whether he can say on even if indicted on criminal charges: He tells the President that this is what he intends to do.

The new attorney general, Elliot L. Richardson, doesn't ask the White House whether he should inform Mr. Agnew that Agnew is under investigation for fiddling with campaign funds and evading the tax laws. He simply informs Agnew that he is being investigated for committing felonies, and insists on presenting the evidence to the grand jury in Baltimore.

Department heads in the capital are no longer intimidated by an all-powerful White House staff of the President's intimate associates, or clearing everything with an Ehrlichman or Haldean. Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, hearing in Tokyo that Mel Laird in the White House had suggested that he carry the administration was thinking about a tax hike, advises Mr. Laird out loud to "keep his cotton-picking hands off economic policy." This sounds more like Joe Loeb, Mr. Shultz's aide, than Mr. Shultz, but anyway Shultz stuck with it and made his objection known around the world.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State

Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger are spending a good deal of their time in bull sessions these days with members of Congress, trying to open up a new partnership in the formulation of security policy, and even reaching out for a new "consensus," which in the first Nixon administration was a dirty word.

All this is a little untidy, but also a little more honest. The big four in the cabinet—Richardson, Kissinger, Shultz and Schlesinger—are no less loyal to the President's objectives than their predecessors, but they seem to be operating on the assumption that they can serve him best by saying what they think, and even saying it in public, even if this is troublesome and controversial.

The Vice-President is only the most prominent illustration of the point. He is no longer leading the Republican charge against the Democrats and the administration's critics in the press—though he does that too on the side—but mainly he is fighting for his political life.

Agnew's Angry

In the process, he has made up his mind that the Justice Department is leaking information that is prejudicial to his defense. In particular, he is convinced that Henry Petersen, the head of the criminal division of justice, was responsible for saying in private, either to Fred Graham of CBS or to attorneys in the case, that the Justice Department had "the evidence [on Agnew]. We've got it cold."

The Vice-President agrees that there is a difference between Petersen leaking the information personally to Graham and saying he had the evidence "cold" in some private meeting with attorneys, but in Agnew's mind, the Vice-President was shafted either way, and he's angry about it, and he's taking his case to the country.

In fact, he has gone so far as to suggest that Petersen was trying to get the Vice-President as a "trophy" to make up for Petersen's past disappointments in prosecuting the Watergate case and a Mafia case. This has probably hurt Mr. Agnew, for he was assuming motives on Petersen's part, which he couldn't possibly have known.

Nevertheless, what is interesting about this is that the issue was clearly drawn: Agnew said what he thought, and Richardson defended Petersen and challenged the Vice-President. Such candor would have been unusual, even unthinkable, in the first Nixon administration.

Differences might have been raised in private in the days of Mitchell, Ehrlichman and Haldean, but the party line would have been followed in public. It's not like that now. Finally we are at least hearing some plain open talk about the public's business.

Mr. Nixon, however, is not yet part of this new candor. He is standing aside and letting his people talk and argue. He is presiding over a major public row between his own Vice-President and his own Justice Department, and trying to support them both.

Petersen, who has been accused by the Vice-President of trying to destroy him, cannot defend himself against Mr. Agnew. He has to rely on Attorney General Richardson, who has defended him, but only the President can call them all together and insist on a reconciliation of the charges, and this he has not done.

Got the Message

Accordingly, the cabinet has apparently got the message. It is no longer waiting for orders from the White House, but doing the best it can under difficult circumstances.

For a time, the word went out from Gen. Haig at the White House that the cabinet was going to be a committee of advisers to the President, called into session regularly to hear and debate the major questions of state. This has not happened. But the members of the cabinet, individually, beginning with the Vice-President, are clearly taking a more independent line, and this is probably all to the good.

Translation Error

The American press must have a psychological block when it comes to the Russian language. In 50 years of reading U.S. newspapers, I have not seen a single—repeat single—correct translation of anything written in the photo of Jews demanding visas for Israel (DET, Oct. 2) is no exception. The signs carried by the men in the picture do not say, "Visas for Israel or Prison for Israel" as stated, but "Visas for Israel instead of Prison." The confusion arose because the mysterious linguist translating the text mixed two Russian words, "viza" meaning visa, and "vnesye" meaning "to bring in." The grammatical structure of the phrase makes the use of "vnesye" ludicrous.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, London.

The Impact On U.S. of Soviet Jews

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—What I'd like to know is, what do we do after the Soviet Union runs out of Jews?

An appropriate thought, set down during this Jewish holiday period—when one considers that the toughening of our cultural and perhaps now economic positions on the Soviet Union are exclusively to the credit of the Jewish community. It is they who have demanded, by means mostly subtle, though by some (the Jewish Defense League) foul, that the United States do something short of war, to alleviate the plight of Jewish citizens in Russia who seek to emigrate.

The Senate sponsors of the Jackson resolution have magnanimously required, in the draft of their resolution, that the Soviet Union also permit other Russian minorities the right to emigrate, but everybody knows that that insistence will die of neglect after the last Russian Jew who wants to leave the Soviet Union has done so.

How I wish there were some Jews in China who wished to emigrate. I have yet to hear one congressman call for the application of any sanctions at all against China, where at least it can be said that the government of Mao Tse-tung applies its repression on strict nondiscriminatory grounds. In other words, it is discriminated against. No one can leave the city to go to the country without special permission, or vice versa; let alone leave the People's Republic to go where human beings are permitted to breathe.

When the subject comes up of trade and credits for China, I shall raise with Sen. Jackson the question of applying his sanction to China in behalf of China's Christians, but I know that the good senator, for all that I love and admire him, will not return that telephone call.

Christians are born to be martyrs, and mostly martyrs of the silent kind. Jews have had quite enough of martyrdom in this century and are resolved to fight back, and today, within the fold of Soviet Russia, they are being persecuted with all the sincerity, and go so far as to say that if the Christian community today, let alone a generation ago, had displayed an one-hundredth of their tenacity and courage, the persecution of the Christians in East Europe in Russia, and in China, would have been inconceivable.

Mr. Kissinger has an entire, plausible point when he says that he is embarrassed by Jews coming from the religious which impose upon his schismatic foreign policy factional circumstances. Indeed he reminds the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that up until a few years ago the academic community considered it axiomatic that a normalization of relations between the United States and Soviet Russia would itself constitute the principal pressure on the Soviet Union to relax its controls over its Jews.

Mr. Kissinger is correct that that was the current assumption. But the thaw with the Soviet Union began not with the Nixon administration but with the Eisenhower administration in 1957 with the summit conference, and then with all the cultural accords. In 1957, the Soviet Union left off jamming U.S. broadcasts, permitted the publication of Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago," and the relaxation of controls against freshly repressed Hungarians, and seemed headed towards liberalization.

Most important of all are the arguments of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, that economic and diplomatic success by the Soviet Union at this juncture and at other times can only fortify the regime in its determination to crush all dissent, like butterflies on the wheel of American technology. It is a pity that Sen. Fulbright did not think to ask Mr. Kissinger to explain his reason for supposing that he is better informed on this matter than Sakharov about Soviet behavior.

Meanwhile the pressure on the cultural-political front intensifies. Prof. Hans Morgenthau has discovered that Soviet leaders probably believe their own propaganda. Anthony Lewis, having absolutely established that the Soviet Union is miles removed from "modernity," has come out for a hard line. I pray that every Jew in Russia will be permitted to emigrate. But I pray also that one Jew will elect to remain, while pretending he wants to get out. Otherwise there will be a collapse of our foreign policy, of congressional sanctions, and of our Army, Navy, Air Force, and probably our national anthem.

Ordeal of the French Bac

By Hobe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer has dealt what many think is a fatal blow to the baccalauréat, a high school degree which insures entry to French universities.

Within two weeks, Mr. Messmer said, "should the baccalauréat disappear, it would not be a national catastrophe. The baccalauréat will be replaced by something else."

The baccalauréat was established in 1806, under Napoleon I, for the purpose of forming an élite. Despite some 15 reforms, through the years it has become a dignified and dusty national institution.

A technical adviser to Mr. Messmer, Serge Gauthier, says: "The baccalauréat is a national catastrophe. The baccalauréat will be replaced by something else."

The baccalauréat was established in 1806, under Napoleon I, for the purpose of forming an élite. Despite some 15 reforms, through the years it has become a dignified and dusty national institution.

Conseils de Parents d'Elèves des Ecoles Publiques (the largest group of its kind in France with 1.2 million members) whose president, Jean Cornet, termed the prime minister's attitude "irresponsible and provocative."

Education Minister

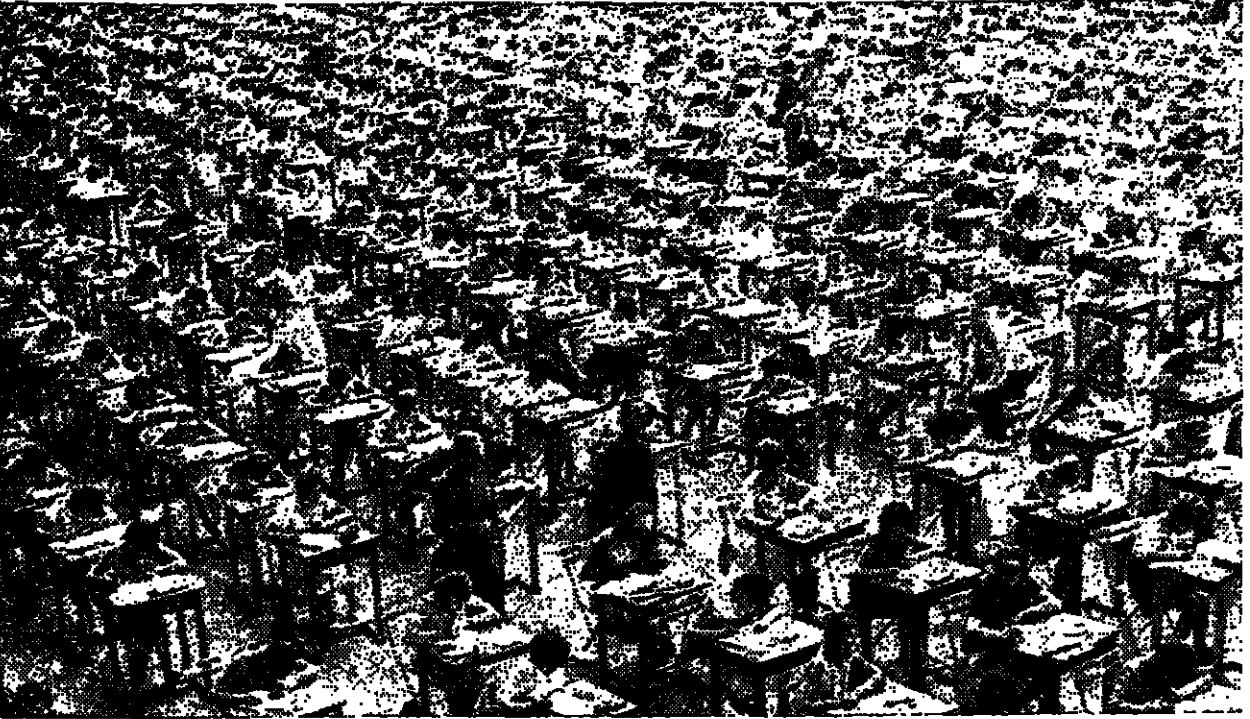
As for Joseph Fontanet, the minister of education, who held a news conference somewhat awkwardly between the two declarations by Mr. Messmer, he hemmed and hawed but finally faced the issue.

"The real problem," he said, "is to know what should be done about the bac—a deep reform of the exam or its replacement by something else."

A technical adviser to Mr. Fontanet, Serge Gauthier, says: "The baccalauréat is a national catastrophe. The baccalauréat will be replaced by something else."

The baccalauréat was established in 1806, under Napoleon I, for the purpose of forming an élite. Despite some 15 reforms, through the years it has become a dignified and dusty national institution.

French students sitting for exams in June.



French students sitting for exams in June.

added, "I personally don't think so."

Many French publications did not think that Mr. Messmer's words were "personal" and say that the bac is as good as dead. The consensus seems to be that it will be replaced with a diploma based on the students' grades during the last three years of high school.

Admission Problem

At this point nobody knows how a student would then gain admission to a university. Each university might be free to establish its own rules. Once at a university, the student would have to go through another two years to get the DEUG (diplôme d'études universitaires générales) before going on to specialization.

The prospect of suppressing or replacing the bac is a highly controversial issue. For the leftists, it is a government measure which has political and economic ramifications. By both delaying and tightening up entrance to universities, the left claims that the government would be making it much harder for students without means to accede to higher education. The left also claims that the Debré law (which makes military service compulsory for all at 21, with the exception of dental, pharmaceutical and medical students) is closely tied to a reform of the bac: A male student without means, slowed down both by the DEUG and military service, would find it much harder to go back to university life. The idea, the left claims, is for the government to cut down on the numbers of intellectuals (also known as trouble makers) and increase the numbers of technicians in France. Because the proposed measures

would hit hardest students without financial resources, the left says, it would be a quota system of the worst kind.

However, Mr. Cornet admits that the bac needs revising. The 1965 Marseilles scandal—when the questions on the bac examination were stolen and sold all over France—made the bac's value and prestige questionable.

"Now, every year," Mr. Cornet said, "the education minister dies a thousand deaths for fear something might happen."

The Spring Term

The other defect of the bac, Mr. Cornet said, is that it perturbs the whole spring term—both for the candidates and for their teachers, who must take time off to sit on the examining panels. Nevertheless, he said, "There's no question that the bac must re-

main a national exam because otherwise there will be chaos and unfair pressure on universities on the part of private schools."

"There is also no question," he added, "that the bac must remain the gateway to universities."

For the right wing, the bac is an obsolete institution which needs serious reworking and Mr. Messmer had the courage to say, loud and clear, what everybody (including President Georges Pompidou, himself a former teacher) thinks in private. This viewpoint is backed by an IFOF-SOPRES poll, taken in July, according to which 55 percent of the students (against 25 percent) are for a bac reform. They would like to see it replaced by the sort of grading system that is used in the United States, with the diploma being granted on the basis of continuous performance rather than a one-shot exam.

FASHION

Norton Simon Inc. Acquires Influential U.S. Designer

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Roy Halston Frowick, acclaimed as this country's most influential designer, has been acquired by Norton Simon Inc., one of the country's largest diversified companies.

Halston, as he is known, has been responsible for reinterpreting such fashions as suede coats and dresses, ivory and silver jewelry and the revival of the twin-sweater set.

Norton Simon markets such products as Max Factor lipsticks, Canada Dry ginger ale and Hunt's tomato sauce.

The acquisition of the designer's properties, including his salon and ready-to-wear business (now in its second year and expected to gross \$8 million), was announced yesterday by Halston and David J. Mahoney, chairman and president of Norton Simon.

Stock Transfer

The properties were acquired through a transfer of an undisclosed amount of stock.

Halston will continue to be identified with the businesses and will also put his stamp on new products. "It's one of the most exciting things that has happened in my life," the 41-year-old designer said.

Mr. Mahoney indicated that he was similarly delighted. "He's a very talented man," Mr. Mahoney said. "We want him for his creativity, his flair, his class, his business sense. Other fans of his include Mrs. William Paley, Laurence Beall and Liza Minnelli.

There is no substitute for class."

Norton Simon's earnings for its fiscal year ending last June totaled \$1.5 billion.

"It will let us take a giant step into the world market," Halston said. "Perhaps even China."

New Products

There will undoubtedly be new Halston products: a fragrance probably, sunglasses maybe.

For a long time, the fashion industry was one of the last citadels of small business. Halston himself started his own business just five years ago with funds supplied by Mrs. Thomas Morgan Watlington of Amarillo and San Antonio, Texas, "a close personal friend." From 1969 until then he had been head of the millinery department at Bergdorf Goodman.

In recent years, there has been a trend by large corporations to acquire fashion businesses. Oscar de la Renta is a part of the Richman Corp., Valentino is owned by the Kerton Corp., Kimberly and David Crystal are owned by General Mills and Jerry Silverman by Warnaco.

The Halston mystique began early in his days with Bergdorf Goodman, where he developed a close rapport with well-dressed women who favored not only his hats but his attentive charm. He made the pilbox for Jacqueline Onassis when she was Mrs. John F. Kennedy and it swept the country. Other fans of his include Mrs. William Paley, Laurence Beall and Liza Minnelli.

New York Critics View New Films, Stage Productions

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"The Spook Who Sat by the Door" has as its hero a mild-mannered, bespectacled, black social worker who doubles as a super-black nationalist, says Vincent Canby. Dan Freeman (Lawrence Cooke), "who seems to be the token by which the Central Intelligence Agency becomes integrated," writes Canby. However, "after Dan has learned everything that the CIA has to teach him about guerrilla warfare and weaponry, he returns to Chicago to organize a black revolution that, at the end of the film, is about to bring white America to its knees." Canby found the film, based on a

novel by Dan Greenleaf who adapted it for the screen with Melvin Clay, a difficult work to judge coherently. "It is such a mixture of passion, humor, hindsight, prophecy, prejudice and reaction that the fact that it's not a very well made movie, and is seldom convincing as melodrama, is almost beside the point," says Canby. "The rage it projects is real and even, though the means by which the rage is projected are stereotypes. Black as well as white. Greenleaf, who co-produced the film with Ivan Dixon, the director, couldn't care less about convincing white audiences of anything except black anger."

"Harry in Your Pocket," directed by Bruce Geller, impressed Lawrence Van Gelder as a thoroughly professional film of many pleasures. Not only does it have good performances, eye-catching settings and an absorbing story, says Van Gelder, it also

has something to say about crime and morality, jealousy and loyalty, youth and age and the pleasures of craftsmanship. The film offers an education in the art of picking pockets, writes Van Gelder. The teachers are James Coburn as Harry, Walter Pidgeon as the stealer, and Michael Sarrazin and his girl friend, Trish Van Devere.

Plays

"The Lady From the Sea," Ibsen's reply to those who found his plays too "controversial," is presented very persuasively by the NRC repertory, says Clive Barnes. Directed by Robert Kalff, it is playing at the Gotham Theater. "The Lady from the Sea" has a positive, assertive, even a happy ending," says Barnes. "The themes are of love and marriage, and we see Ibsen's occasionally childlike belief in a troll-like destiny. But also, more significantly, his views that love

cannot be love unless it is freely given. Elida Wangel, the lady from the sea, is the second wife of a Norwegian country doctor. Ten years earlier, Elida had fallen in love with a strange sailor, but after their symbolic betrothal by throwing rings in the ocean, he has to leave because of a murder he had committed. Now he returns and claims his bride. The play is another, and very wonderful, Ibsenite exercise in human psychology. His fiercely feminist viewpoint... was never more vigorously or eloquently expressed."

Praising Kalff's production, Barnes says: "What is remarkable is the absolutely exquisite physical setting of the play. The scenery by Christopher Thomas, the costumes by Elizabeth Covey and the lighting by David Sackoff perform a miracle of containing the play most evocatively in the tiny house... The acting was at a very decent level. Marilyn Chris

is an actress of great power and range. Paul Sparer is dry and yet passionate as Dr. Wangel. And I was much taken with Myra Malkin as Bollette, a young girl struggling for life like a hopelessly despairing moth."


"Sisters of Mercy," by Leonard Cohen, is described as a "musical journey into the words of Leonard Cohen," but after seeing the show at the Theater de Lys, Clive Barnes said he would rather not have made the trip. "It is all about a young man—a dissolute poet, a bohemian in the Montreal suburb—and his difficulties with women. They find him totally irresistible," says Barnes.

Praising Gene Lesser's staging and Robert U. Taylor's setting, Barnes says: "The show not only looks very good... the cast is also excellent. Nicolas Surory made all the best of his boyish chauvinist piglet role, and all the girls were appropriately honored and subdued."

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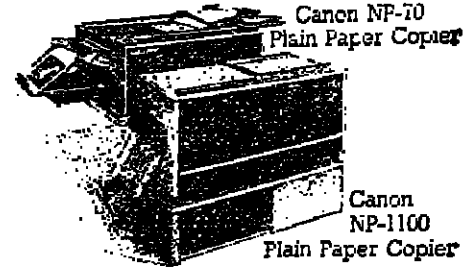
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

France Drops
Hard Line on
Role of GoldDiscard Says Policy
Checks Demonization

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—France has abandoned its hard-line policy on the role of gold should it in international monetary talks and indicated it will accept less than a key function in an interview with Le Monde.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that neither he nor President Georges Pompidou ever thought "that gold could be the ultimate aim of the monetary reform (currently under discussion) or the center of the new system."

This represents a sharp about-face from the position expressed July 1 in an interview with the news of London, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that "there is doubt that gold will continue to play a significant part" in the new system.

It is not in France's interest, he said, to cling to the idea of the gold dollar... our position is to accept the progressive demonization of gold," he said today.

End of De Gaulle Line

The only explanation he offered for abandoning the policy set by Charles de Gaulle was: "Just as you could not conduct foreign policy inspired by 1949 considerations—without provoking worldwide laughter—so you cannot today, in a fundamentally different situation, hold the same monetary reasoning as in 1949."

When the now abandoned Bretton Woods monetary system was created, this does not mean that it will have no role to play in international transactions, however. The minister said that gold and other commodities will be used to settle international debts. But the price of gold will be set by free market.

Hence, one can no longer use it as an abstract value to determine the value of currencies," he said.

Discard With U.S.

In another critical point, however, he indicated that France, as well as other countries, and the United States are still apart in point of view concerning the reform of the monetary system. The reform must be based on the principle that the central banks would have the option of amassing foreign currency—notably dollars.

We support the theory that dollar settlement must be obligatory. At present, it is not obligatory. At this point, among countries with the sole exception of the United States," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted at the United States is talking about convertibility into assets other than gold—such as gold drawing rights, the so-called "paper gold" created by the International Monetary Fund.

He said that France considers that countries should not have the option of cashing their dollars for gold.

Ambiguous on SDRs

The finance minister was ambiguous about the role special drawing rights will play. At one time he said they will be "only the numerical" of the system, implying that the use of national currencies would be expressed in terms of SDRs.

But later, in response to a question of how currencies will be defined, he said that "they will be defined one against another." In other words, a dollar will be worth so many deutsche marks, French francs, etc., while the mark will be worth so many dollars, French francs, etc.

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Hoboken Forecasts Higher Profit

Metallurgie Hoboken-Ovchip, the Belgian non-ferrous metals firm, expects profits for the year ended Sept. 30 will show a "fairly appreciable improvement" over last year's 355 million francs (about \$10 million at current exchange rates). The company says no precise figures are yet available but the past year was marked by increased demand for non-ferrous metals and high price levels, while supplies of raw materials were sufficient to ensure sustained activity in all the company's divisions. Although labor and other costs rose "it would appear that (we have) been able, even more than in the previous year, to register the effects of modernization policies, rationalization and diversification," the firm reports.

Paternelle Seeks Investment Firm

The boards of La Paternelle, a major French insurance company, and Sté. Parismenne de Placement et de Gestion have agreed in principle to merge. Subject to shareholder approval, Paternelle will absorb Parismenne de Gestion, a portfolio management firm, through the exchange of 11 Paternelle shares for 10 Parismenne de Gestion shares. The move is part of Paternelle's plan to strengthen its banking activities. As previously reported, the insurance firm is negotiating the formation of a joint subsidiary with Banque

Neufz, Schlumberger, Mallet. Paternelle's other banking activities include a controlling interest in Crédit Parismen, 4 percent of Crédit Commercial de France, and 3 percent of Cie. Financière de l'Union Européenne.

Dow Chemical Expands in Australia

Dow Chemical Co.'s Australian unit will build a \$300-million (U.S.) petrochemical plant in South Australia. The company says it is proposing to the Australian government that a substantial Australian equity be involved in the project. Dow says the two leading Japanese producers of polyvinyl chloride plastic will participate in the plant project as shareholders and customers. Dow also says it will build a refinery at the chemical plant, in order to conform to Australian government policy.

Bridgestone Develops Safety Tire

Bridgestone Tire Co. of Japan says it has developed an auto tire that makes it possible to drive safely with a puncture for 200 kilometers (125 miles) at 80 kilometers (50 miles) an hour. Bridgestone says the tire also keeps an auto stabilized even if a tire blowout occurs at speeds up to 150 kilometers an hour. Another feature is an electric alarm that alerts a driver when the tire has a puncture. Called the "trip-guard system," the tire and alarm equipment will be put on sale next autumn, the company says.

Citing Higher Costs, Parity Changes

Volkswagen Lifts U.S. Prices 14 Percent

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—A round of price increases for foreign cars sold in the United States was initiated yesterday when Volkswagen announced that the suggested retail price on 1974 models would be raised by 14 percent.

Other European and Japanese car producers indicated that they too would raise prices on new-model cars, at least to the extent of covering higher costs deriving from tougher federal safety and emission standards.

For the West German car

maker, the top-ranking importer of automobiles into the United States, this marks the fourth time this year that prices have been raised.

Volkswagen said that the major cause of the new increase were rising production costs and the decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the German mark.

A spokesman stressed that the dollar had lost one-third of its purchasing power in Germany since the first of the year.

Although the company has not established new prices for its entire line, it released 1974 price tags on five models.

The price for the standard Beetle will go to \$2,635 from \$2,299; for the super Beetle to \$2,849 from \$2,499; for the Karmann Ghia coupe to \$3,475 from \$3,050; for the 412 two-door sedan to \$3,775 from \$3,299; for the 7-seater station wagon to \$4,350 from \$3,799.

By comparison, the suggested retail price for General Motors' Vega two-door sedan will be \$2,236.90 for the 1974 model, up \$150 from last year's model.

Ford's Pinto two-door sedan has a suggested retail tag of \$2,292, up from \$2,021 for the 1973 model year.

Since the first of the year, Volkswagen raised the price of its standard Beetle from \$2,059 to \$2,299, a 12 percent increase. It repeatedly listed higher costs and the lower value of the dollar.

In making the announcement yesterday, VW said that the 1974 models would have a liberalized service and maintenance warranty that provided for free replacement for virtually all parts, including such wear-and-tear items as wiper blades, light bulbs and spark plugs, during the first year of ownership or the first 20,000 miles.

Other foreign companies that indicated higher prices for their 1974 models included Mercedes-Benz, Volvo, Fiat, British Leyland, Toyota, Datsun and Mazda.

Most companies cited higher costs due to stronger bumper and emission-control requirements, as well as the need to install safety belt-ignition interlock systems.

Sales Decline

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., Oct. 3 (Reuters)—Volkswagen's U.S. sales for September totaled 33,209 vehicles, off 20.1 percent from September, 1972, sales of 41,563 vehicles, the company said today.

Sales for the first nine months of the year totaled 373,764, up 5.3 percent from last year's 355,065.

Factory Orders, Inventories Rise In U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—New factory orders rose 0.5 percent in August after a one-month decline while inventory accumulation advanced more strongly, the Commerce Department said today.

Fresh orders for manufactured products increased 0.2 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$76.56 billion from a downward-revised \$75.15 billion in July, when bookings fell 0.3 percent.

Nondurable goods paced the increase in factory orders, rising a healthy 2.4 percent to an adjusted \$33.24 billion from \$32.45 billion in July, when such orders rose 0.3 percent.

Bookings for durable goods fell for the second month in a row, declining 0.9 percent to an adjusted \$42.32 billion from July's \$42.70 billion, when orders fell 0.7 percent.

Inventories of manufacturers rose 0.8 percent to an adjusted \$114.97 billion from \$113.91 billion in July.

Euro Is Worth...

Oct. 3, 1973

The Euro, the currency created by the 12 countries of the European Community, is made up of 23.3 percent deutsche marks, 23.3 percent French francs, 14.5 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 1.0 percent guilders, 8.3 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Italian lire.

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 3.17066 Belgian F. 47.41189
DM 3.17066 French F. 3.23888
DM 3.17066 Irish £ 0.53273
DM 3.17066 Lire 761.23986 Luxembourg F. 47.41189
DM 3.17066 Guilders 3.23357 U.S. \$ 1.25861PUBLIC AUCTION
JEWELRY MANUFACTURING PLANTWednesday, October 14, 1973, 11 a.m. AST
Merit Manufacturing Co., 427 Avenida Barbosa,
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico (20 min. from San Juan airport)

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Glamours Dip Capacity Crunch Hits U.S. Industry

As Cyclical
Stocks GainDu Pont a Standout
In Chemical Group

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Strength in cyclical issues and weakness in favorite glamour issues were featured in a New York Stock Exchange rally that kept rolling forward along a broad front today.

Once again, investors watched some crumbling in price among stocks with high price-earnings ratios that seemed to indicate an emerging new leadership in the market. Chemical, aluminum, cement and paper issues—until lately clustered among Wall Street's wallflowers—kept moving in the forefront of a recovery among cyclical stocks.

Du Pont, the world's largest chemical producer, climbed 4 1/8 points to 194 1/2. Monsanto rose 2 7/8, while Allied Chemical and American Cyanamid each gained 1 7/8.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, helped considerably by Du Pont's performance, moved up 7 7/8 to 954.55, reaching its best level since early April and posting its tenth advance in the last 11 trading days.

International Business Machines, symbolizing the plight of the glamour stocks, fell 7 points to 248 1/2 and made the active list.

Du Pont, which sank below 100 during the 1970 bear market, sold today at its highest price in seven years. Wall Street analysts have been issuing bullish reports on prospects for chemical producers for some weeks now.

IBM, which traded as low as 247 1/4 today to mark its poorest price since 1971, has come down by nearly one-third from its record price of 365 1/4 set early this year. The stock has trended sharply downward for the last two and a half weeks, following an adverse anti-trust ruling in a suit brought by Telex Corp. As IBM weakened, virtually the entire glamour list began to show signs of selling pressure.

Weyerhaeuser, a strong feature, climbed 2 1/4 to 74 1/4 after a delayed opening. The company said its directors called a special shareholders meeting to consider a 3-for-1 stock split.

Prices advanced in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.70 to 107.32.

Shortages Seen

Likely for Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The United States faces a capacity crunch in many of its basic industries which is not likely to be eased much by either a lessening of demand or big increases this year and next in spending for plant and equipment.

Businessmen are concluding that shortages are going to be a way of life for years to come. "The growth of business over the next several years won't be determined by what you can sell but by what you can buy," says E.F. Andrews, a vice-president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries and chairman of business surveys for the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Cement, copper, aluminum and textiles are already in short supply. Steelmakers have closed their order books for the rest of the year. Paper and chemicals are being rationed, and such plastics as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) are almost impossible to obtain.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, the nation's 12 basic materials industries operated in the second quarter at almost 96 percent of available capacity, the tightest squeeze on supplies in the 35 years the agency has been keeping such statistics. Preliminary figures for the third quarter indicate the rate today is even higher, a Fed economist says.

Oil Consumers Press Ahead

With Project for Supply Pool

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Major oil-consuming nations are pressing negotiations for an agreement under which they would pool their petroleum supplies in order to deal with any emergencies in case of production disturbances.

High sources in the European Common Market reported that an accord may be signed by the end of November. More cautious American officials said only that they were "hopeful" that compromises would be found and that the talks so far were going well.

The negotiations began here on Sept. 11 shortly after President Nixon announced a crash program to try to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy within five years.

The United States has been promoting the oil-sharing efforts to get what in effect would be an insurance policy guaranteeing oil for essential needs in the case of any foreign production crisis.

Libyan Dispute

The negotiations have coincided with a dispute touched off by Libya's 61 percent nationalization of the properties of major foreign oil companies, including conflicts over compensation.

Libya has warned that if the major oil companies do not accept its terms, it will take over 100 percent of the assets.

Negotiators in Paris representing consumer countries are anxious to avoid giving the impression that their oil-pooling efforts represent collusion against the producers.

And no easing is in sight. In the first place, most business economists see only a slowdown in the rate of growth next year, not a recession. Thus, they expect no big drop in demand. Also, many shortages are worldwide, so some companies sell products at higher prices abroad and thereby aggravate shortages at home.

The companies in these basic industries are spending millions of dollars for new plant and equipment. But, with today's inflated dollar, that spending is buying only small boosts in plant capacity—and much of it is being used to replace obsolete or polluting plants.

In addition, much of the expansion that is taking place will not result in increased production until 1975 or 1976.

The inability to finance expansion is cited by company after company as the main cause of the capacity crunch. The financing problems, most companies say, are due to low profits and the high cost of borrowing.

Economists say the country has been slow to recognize the importance of its capacity crisis. Some economists are particularly concerned that despite record levels of industrial production, manufacturing employment of 19.8 million today stands 2.3 percent below what it was four years ago.

Caught Unprepared

What happened is that the rapid and simultaneous expansion of the economy at home and in most major foreign countries caught many industries unprepared. Industries like paper, aluminum and chemicals that had been plagued by overcapacity just a few years ago suddenly found they couldn't keep up with demand. But overcapacity during the 1960-70 recession undermined prices and profits and left a number of industries with little appetite for expansion.

The \$31.4 billion manufacturers spent on capital improvements last year did not match even in current dollars the \$31.7 billion they spent in 1969. Although the Commerce Department is projecting a 19 percent jump this year to \$37.4 billion, and some economists are looking for a similarly large boost in 1974, the amount of actual capacity to be added is open to question.

Capital expenditures this year by the paper industry, for instance, will be 24 percent ahead of 1972. But "expenditures in capacity expansion will actually decrease," says a spokesman for the American Paper Institute, an industry trade group.

Yen Payments Sought
TOKYO, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has asked Japan to pay for its future oil imports in yen rather than dollars, oil industry sources said today.

The Saudi Arabian request follows a similar one by Abu Dhabi. Since World War II, Japan has paid for oil imports in dollars.

Payment in huge sums of yen for Middle East oil would make the yen an international currency, similar to the German mark or the Swiss franc, the sources said.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone said today Japan would give "forward-looking consideration" to the request of the Arab countries.

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1 The Rhône-Poulenc Group in 1972 (consolidated items in thousands of francs)	
Turnover	12,505,743
Cash-flow	1,426,280
Total consolidated net profit	284,600
Investments	1,992,951

CONSOLIDATED SALES OF THE GROUP	
in millions of francs	
1968	4,300
1969	5,400
1970	7,100
1971	11,400
1972	12,500

INVESTMENTS MADE BY THE GROUP	
in millions of francs	
1968	400
1969	500
1970	1,100
1971	1,900
1972	1,990

RESEARCH COSTS BORNE BY THE GROUP	
in millions of francs	
1968	100
1969	200
1970	300
1971	400
1972	500

CASH-FLOW AND ANNUAL INVESTMENTS OF THE GROUP	
in millions of francs	
1968	100
1969	200
1970	300
1971	400
1972	500

With a total of 12.5 billion francs, the consolidated sales showed a progress of 9.31% as against 9% for the previous year, which rate should be considered by taking into account the stability, indeed, the drop in the price of many products.

II Activities according to the various sectors of the Rhône-Poulenc Group in 1972
4 main sectors: textiles, pharmaceuticals, films and reprography, represent three diversification channels for chemical, organic and mineral productions.

SALES OF THE GROUP BY SECTORS—1972
12,506 million francs

SALES OF A FEW LARGE CHEMICAL COMPANIES OF THE GROUP—1972
S.A.R.L.P., Rhône-Poulenc, HAPTHACHINE, PEYRE
in million francs
4,855 million francs

SALES OF THE GROUP IN FRANCE AND ABROAD—1972
12,506 million francs

SALES OF THE GROUP ABROAD—1972
6,395 million francs

One of the outstanding facts of the year was that the activity in the chemical sector increased by over 11%, a progression which compares favourably with that of the whole of French chemistry (9.9%) as well as with the achievements in European chemistry.

To receive our Group's 1972 annual report—
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 4, 1973

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The Sumitomo Bank Ltd.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

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Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Nomura Europe N.V.

Overseas Union Bank

Tradeinvest Bank & Trust Company of Nassau

Leont. Bank

The Mitsui Bank

مكنا من الأعمال

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

		1878			
		West.	Prev.	High.	Low.
Jan	55.85, 56.94, 56.80, Dec.	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Feb	56.94, 57.00, 56.80, Dec.	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
March	79.85, May 78.20, July 77.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Sept	77.00, Dec. 76.00, Oct. 75.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Oct	75.00, Nov. 74.00, Jan. 73.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Nov	73.00, Dec. 72.00, Jan. 71.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Dec	71.00, Jan. 70.00, Feb. 69.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Jan	69.00, Feb. 68.00, March 67.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Feb	67.00, March 66.00, April 65.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
March	65.00, April 64.00, May 63.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
April	63.00, May 62.00, June 61.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
May	61.00, June 60.00, July 59.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
June	59.00, July 58.00, Aug. 57.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
July	57.00, Aug. 56.00, Sept. 55.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Aug	55.00, Sept. 54.00, Oct. 53.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Sept	53.00, Oct. 52.00, Nov. 51.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Oct	51.00, Nov. 50.00, Dec. 49.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Nov	49.00, Dec. 48.00, Jan. 47.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Dec	47.00, Jan. 46.00, Feb. 45.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Jan	45.00, Feb. 44.00, March 43.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Feb	43.00, March 42.00, April 41.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
March	41.00, April 40.00, May 39.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
April	39.00, May 38.00, June 37.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
May	37.00, June 36.00, July 35.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
June	35.00, July 34.00, Aug. 33.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
July	33.00, Aug. 32.00, Sept. 31.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Aug	31.00, Sept. 30.00, Oct. 29.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Sept	29.00, Oct. 28.00, Nov. 27.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Oct	27.00, Nov. 26.00, Dec. 25.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Nov	25.00, Dec. 24.00, Jan. 23.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Dec	23.00, Jan. 22.00, Feb. 21.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Jan	21.00, Feb. 20.00, March 19.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Feb	19.00, March 18.00, April 17.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
March	17.00, April 16.00, May 15.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
April	15.00, May 14.00, June 13.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
May	13.00, June 12.00, July 11.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
June	11.00, July 10.00, Aug. 9.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
July	9.00, Aug. 8.00, Sept. 7.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Aug	7.00, Sept. 6.00, Oct. 5.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Sept	5.00, Oct. 4.00, Nov. 3.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Oct	3.00, Nov. 2.00, Dec. 1.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Nov	1.00, Dec. 0.00, Jan. 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Dec	0.00, Jan. 0.00, Feb. 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Jan	0.00, Feb. 0.00, March 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
Feb	0.00, March 0.00, April 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
March	0.00, April 0.00, May 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1
April	0.00, May 0.00, June 0.00,	123.1	125.6	130.1	120.1


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Market Summary		Silver		D.C. 4, 1972		Dec. 72		Mar. 73		Jan. 74		Sep. 74	
Most Active New York				Close		Close		Close		Close		Close	
IC Inv	370.70	46 1/2	-73%	Bcl	278.20	278.80	272.00	274.00	274.40				
IC Lams	533.20	29	-	Bcl	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	242.00	20	-	Feb	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	211.40	10	+16%	Mar	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	187.00	23%	-	Apr	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	143.00	28%	-	Jun	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	127.00	23%	-	Aug	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	147.40	28%	-	Oct	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				
IC Genl	147.40	28%	-	Dec	282.50	282.40	275.50	277.00	278.20				

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Tokyo Exchange

Per			Oct. 3, 1973		Weekly net asset value	
			Price	Price		on October 1, 1973
			Yen	Yen		
paper	182,900	99 1/2				
on ind	123,500	99 1/2				
per Lab	127,250	10 1/2				
to Pal	124,500	4 1/2				
Elflow	131,300	18 1/2				
ire Co	118,400	4 1/2				
lip Morr	116,700	10 1/2				
Today's			Prev.			
change	22.04	27 1/2				
change	9.62	10 1/2				
changes	14.87	48 1/2				
in lines	329	27 1/2				
all issues	11,059	18 1/2				
of 1973 highs	88	95				
of 1973 lows	12	7				
Most Active—American						
Gas	137,100	3 1/2	+2 1/2			
on S. Y.	131,500	2 1/2	+ 1/2			
Iron	74,100	5 1/2	+ 3/4			
on S. Y.	62,800	5 1/2	+ 3/4			
Iron Ore	58,500	22	+ 3/4			
Most Active—Japanese						
Asahi Glass	203			Matsui Ei Wks	590	
Canon Camera	297			Mits. Hvy Ind.	200	
Dai Nip. Print.	368			Mitsubishi Corp.	403	
Fuji Photo	385			Nippon Co	415	
Hitachi	239			Nippon Elec.	200	
Kanda Motor	321			Sanyo	230	
C. Itoh	507			Shiseido	1,010	
Jap. Air Lines	3,320			Sony Corp.	4,500	
Kanai & S.	550			Suntory Lt	500	
Kao Soap	334			Tanaka Marine	450	
Kirin Brewery	340			Tokada Chem.	240	
Komatsu	290			Yama	268	
Kobuta I Wks	400			Tokyo Marine	330	
Matsui Ei Ind.	575			Yamato	250	
				Toyota Motor	551	

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(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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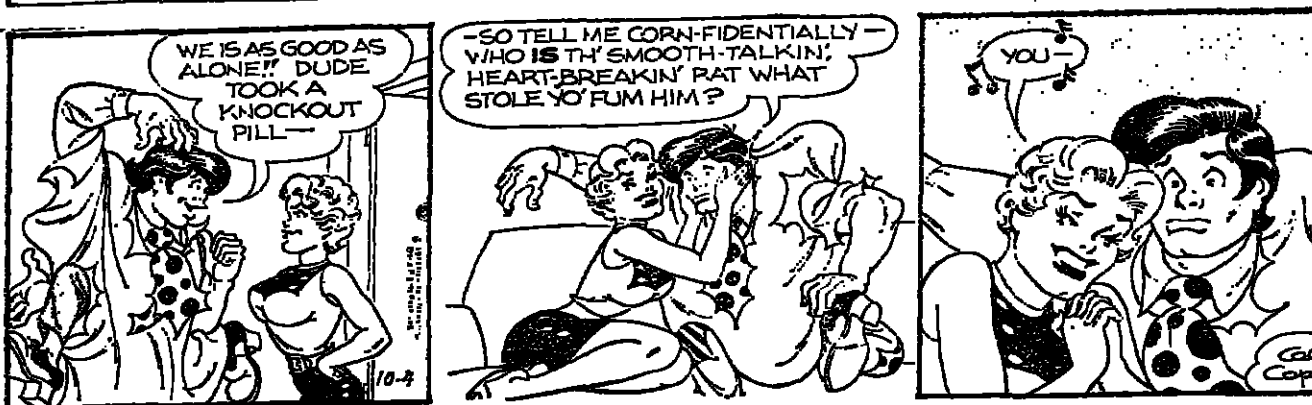
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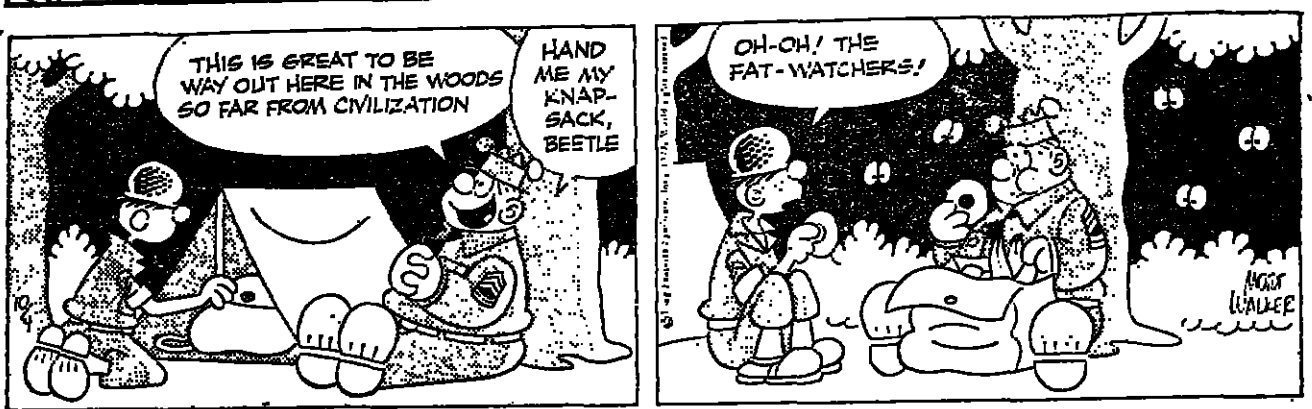
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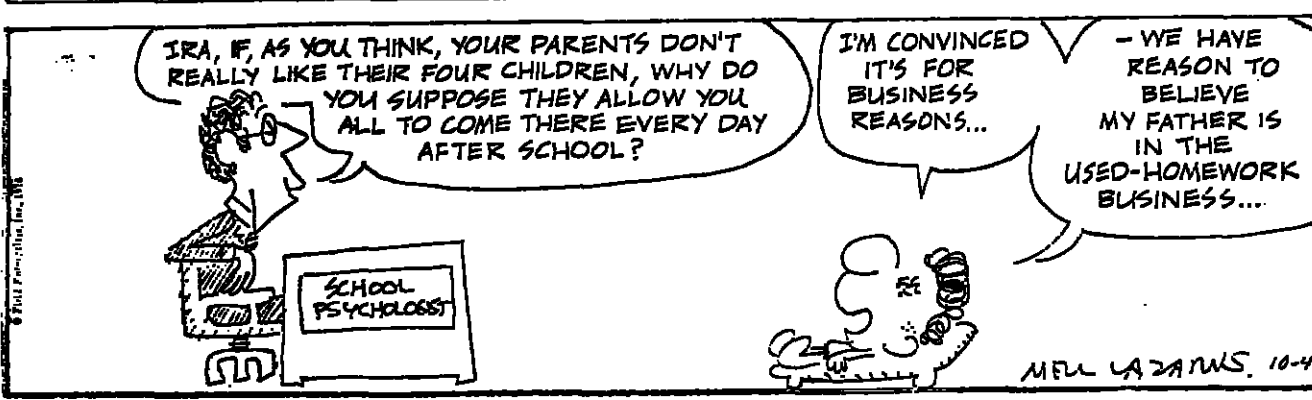
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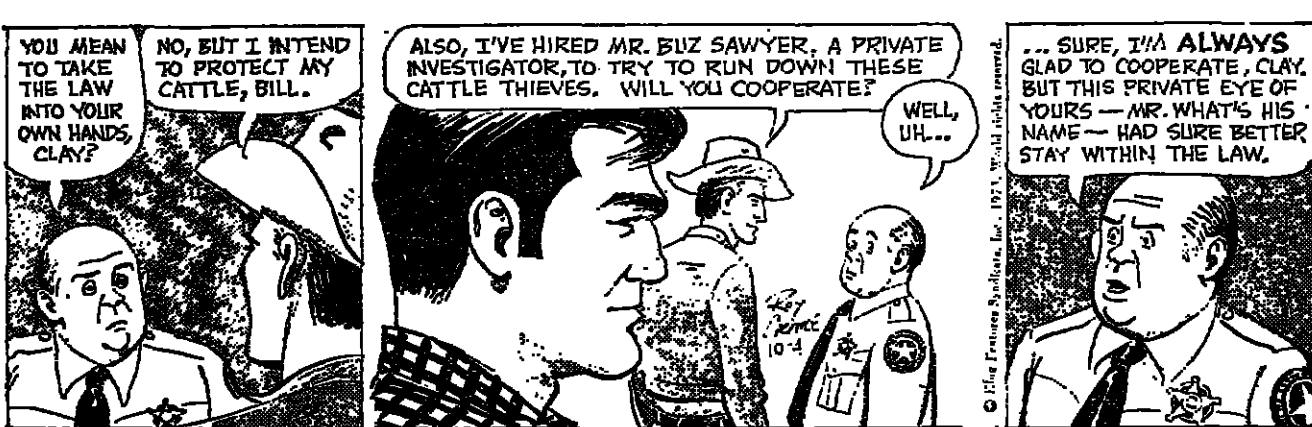
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who selects the ace of his partner's suit as the opening lead has usually made a sensible move. But other considerations may come into play when the deal is freakish.

The diagrammed deal was a battle between the clubs in the North-South hands and the spades in the East-West hands. If West reached six spades, he had no trouble if North led his partner's club suit, but he was defeated if North selected the diamond ace - or indeed any diamond. But if East was the declarer in six spades, a more likely event, the slam was unbeatable.

When North opened the bidding with one diamond, he had no idea that his side would be called on to sacrifice against a slam. In the diagrammed auction, East made a weak jump overall of two spades, and South had a problem.

NORTH
 ♠ 3
 ♥ K13
 ♦ AQ9432
 ♣ AQ10

WEST
 ♠ AK194
 ♥ AS654
 ♦ 855
 ♣

EAST
 ♠ Q108765
 ♥ 0
 ♦ KJ107
 ♣ 52

SOUTH
 ♠ 2
 ♥ 10972
 ♦ KJ987643

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
 Pass Pass Pass Pass
 Pass Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart ace.

The pre-emptive jump to five clubs was rather better than a misleading bid of three clubs or a cowardly pass.

West then took a gamble with six spades without having any idea who could make what. He expected one of his opponents to be void in spades, so he was not prepared to defend six clubs.

North was tempted to double, since he held considerable high-card strength, but he judged correctly that West must be void in clubs. He passed, leaving the final decision to South, who carried on to seven clubs. This was the winning action, since six spades was due to be played by East and was unbeatable.

West doubled comfortably, and made the right lead for the wrong reason - the heart ace. He avoided the spade lead because he expected a ruff. There was no ruff in spades, but he had now conserved a spade entry to his hand. When the heart queen fell from East, he continued a heart for a ruff. A spade return from East then allowed a second heart ruff to give the defense 700 points.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SILAR	PARID	HITS
PIINE	ELUDE	OGRE
ALITA	PAINES	MOITY
ITIKER	TOLEPIS	
BIEAM	RIOU	
AGLIAINT	DETESTED	
DULLIS	MOVIES	FARE
ANILL	CLAINED	WURR
RIAN	GORIES	HONOR
MOICANCE	WINTRY	
OTIT	BIART	
COMSEIO	QUENTIAL	
BONE	SURGE	FILEA
HIGHER	FIHAQ	
DAISY	SITETIS	SYINE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOORB

UBOAT

FEENID

POUDIM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IF YOU USE IT, YOUR ENTRANCE WON'T LEAVE A BAD IMPRESSION.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers: TOORB - BOOR, UBOAT - BOAT, FEENID - FINE, POUDIM - DIMP. Surprise answer: BOOR BOAT FINE DIMP.

BOOKS

THE RIVERSIDE VILLAS MURDER
 By Kingsley Amis. 224 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$6.95

MAIGRET AND THE BUM
 By Georges Simenon. Translated by Jean Stewart. 149 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

KINGSLEY Amis's last book, "Gin, 30," was one of the wildest novels I've read in years. And it wasn't merely witty; it was only one of its several virtues. Yet I find "The Riverside Villas Murder," which is supposed to be an entertaining suspense novel, neither of these things. It's slow, mildly boring, improbable and mechanically tricked-out. Good British suspense novels usually have a kind of holiday feeling about them; you know you're away in some unceremonious place for a change from what you were doing before. But "The Riverside Villas Murder" has just the opposite feeling: it is a sweatshop effort. Mr. Amis is applying his craft with a diligence that would bring a protest from a steamfitters' union. You can hear him thinking his way through more or less artificial convolutions, summing up every turn at least 20 years of assiduous reading in the form. In its felt effect, the book is just the opposite of Picasso's dictum: "I do not seek, I find."

The action is placed somewhere between World War I and World War II, for no other reason, I suspect, than that the author felt like warming over his own youth and bringing in the minutiae of that time. We are coyly lectured, for example, on the dance bands of the period, and what is even worse, on its adolescent mores, for the hero of the book is 14 years old. The movement of the plot is a highly self-conscious parallel development of two themes: a boy's sexual awakening and the solution of a murder. This labored piece of counterpoint is about as unimpressive as Glenn Miller's arrangement of "Tuxedo Junction."

There is a barely supraliminal interest in revising the landscape of the first date and the boy trying to press the girl to his chest or thigh at a dance. It just falls short, in dullness, of "the sexual revolution." In fact, these two phenomena are kissing cousins, separated only by a generation gap. Captain Furzeaux, the boy's father, is almost as classically stylized as if he had been conceived by an immigrant Jew writing a screen play in Hollywood in the 30's. Colonel Mantons' "elegant" affection of boredom with the ordinary approach to detection, or anything else for that matter, misses by a country mile. And making him homosexual doesn't salvage him.

As the critic William Barrett once said of James Joyce, though he could imitate almost any style, he could not write a "popular" novel because his sense of irony would interfere. I think that Mr. Amis, too, may be haunted or hampered by his sense of irony. It strains at the leash, and he doesn't seem to know, as some British suspense writers do, how to curb it to his purpose. In respect to setting aside his natural style and attempting to write a "ingenious" mystery, Mr. Amis has thrown his talent off balance. As T.S. Eliot said of the poet, he is conscious when he should be unconscious, and he is conscious when he should be unconscious. I never got the feeling, as I do reading Kenneth Giles, Edmund Crispin or P.D. James, that Mr. Amis was having a wonderful time writing "The Riverside Villas Murder." It's a ghum day when not only two good writers disappoint you, but I must dutifully report that Georges Simenon has a set a very good table, either, "Maigret and the Bum." His tale takes us on the very edge of a fine weather mass of rain and, Maigret is catching his usual cold, but feeling 30 years younger. We don't want our venerable Superintendant to feel 30 years younger. We want him laconic, ironic, dignified, clearing up yet another instance of illegal passion, because he cannot clear his sludge. We want to join him in a little bistro in the neighborhood of a crime. We would like to walk him, fill and smoke his pipe as the solution of the crime is set. Each of us who has been France should, somewhere, through the book, resolve to go back over there before it changes beyond all recognition. Maigret case ought to be built in by ingredient, like a speciality in a maison. Human nature, with garlic and a full-bodied bottle of red. But in "Maigret and the Bum," the Superintendant's bulky, overcooked presence doesn't close in on the case like a shadow between him and the light, leaving him no room to retreat but into his guile.

The moment of truth comes with a dyspeptic anticlimax: complication. An uninteresting man intrudes an uninteresting circumstance, on the face, Simenon-Maigret ritual. Motion, the long-winded genius the French, is short-changed. This is only a crass mirage brought on by greed, illuminating nothing but the obvious. Perhaps it is significant that Maigret should stick to his is. If this goes on, before you say "la guele" he'll be drink martinis.

It would be nice if we could bring Mr. Amis and Mr. Simenon together and have them compare notes on each other's books. Imagining such a conversation is more fun than the two novels put together.

Mr. Broyard is a book review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Unruffled
 5 Small portions
 9 Sword
 13 Form of Athena
 14 Leave out
 15 Iranian coins
 16 Wood-smoothing
 18 Data fed to computers
 19 Piece of china
 20 Sloping way
 22 Dutch commune
 23 You love: Lat.
 25 Wall worker
 27 Explosive substance
 31 Fur
 32 Overseas address
 33 Did fancywork
 35 Believer
 38 Particle
 40 Happen again
 42 Exchange premium
 43 Coff
 45 Dashed
 47 Time division
 48 Baby carriage
 50 Acid dye
 52 Hauler of goods
- DOWN
- 1 Play group
 2 Wings
 3 Songstress
 4 Reckless
 5 Write a theme
 6 Electrical unit
 7 Abbr.
 8 Brauhaus output
 9 Shoulder-bag part
 10 German article
 11 Formidable
 12 Weakening
 13 Escape
- 12 Chemical compound
 15 Torn
 17 Conspires
 21 Touring aid
 24 Conduit
 26 Zeno's home
 27 Whale groupings
 28 Brush
 29 Writing materials
 30 Summarize
 34 Gold coin of Europe
 36 Begot
 37 Warty creature
 39 Weird
 41 Decorates again
 44 Wander
 46 Restrain
 49 Miss West
 51 Enlarged
 52 Impatience
 53 Jockey
 54 Neck parts
 58 Rub
 60 Character
 61 Forfeit
 62 Dress fastener
 64 Enzyme: Suffix
 66 Shade of green

